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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol LI, No. 41

Section 1

November 17, 1933

WHEAT EMBARGO

Modification of North Dakota's wheat embargo to permit shipment of durum wheat out of the State is expected today by Gov. William Langer, who last night prepared a draft of his order, according to a Bismark dispatch to the Associated Press. Steps to modify the embargo will be taken because durum has reached a price to permit importations of Canadian durum despite a tariff of 42 cents a bushel.

ACETAMIDE AS A SOLVENT

Discovery that acetamide has a wider range of solvent powers than any other substance is announced at the University of Oregon, says a Eugene report to the Associated Press. The Oregon discovery means that acetamide probably can be used to manufacture many substances not possible to make economically -- or even at all -- at present. Acetamide is a white, crystalline substance, which melts to a liquid at about 175 degrees Fahrenheit. The discoverer of the solvent properties is Dr. O. F. Stafford.

RAILROAD AND TRUCK PLAN

A plan is being formulated by Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coordinator of Transportation, to the end of harmonizing railroad and motor-trucking services, it was revealed yesterday at a meeting of the Eastern regional coordinating committee, reports the New York Bureau of the Baltimore Sun. It is understood that if the proposal is executed the effect will be to have the railroads abandon their efforts to recover that portion of traffic which is most efficiently and economically handled by trucks, and trucking interests would cease their efforts to take away traffic which the railroads can best handle.

FARM STRIKES

"There is little doubt that the prospect of getting money from the Government on corn loans is weakening the hold in Iowa of Milo Reno, president of the Farm Holiday Union", says Russell Owen in a NANA article in the New York Times. "In Lemars, the center of militancy in this State, farmers are being urged by their leaders to accept the cash and take a chance on the corn-hog program being a success...."

INDUSTRIAL INCOME

Aggregate net income of the 236 industrial companies which thus far have reported for the first nine months of 1933 reached \$123,400,000, as compared with \$17,313,000 in the corresponding period of last year, says the Standard Statistics Co., of New York. "About 75 percent of the interim reports have been received, and the results as given above may be considered a fairly accurate guide to total earnings experience." (Press.)

Section 2

McFarland on Wheat Unless Canada and other wheat producing countries enforce the terms of the London agreement and reduce their acreages, then on a basis of the law of averages our wheat production is going to be so much in excess of requirements as to render it practically unsaleable, says John I. McFarland, general manager of the Canadian wheat pool in his annual review to the Saskatchewan pool. He added that he feels it "our duty to lend our support in every way possible, through your organizations in these western provinces, to bring about a reduced production in compliance with the agreement. Government guarantees have saved the farmer money, he stated. Prices would have gone much lower if the government had not supported the market." The greatest stabilizing factor throughout the three-year period of stress has been the fact that the huge United States surplus has been held off world's markets, he said. (Wall Street Journal, November 15,)

Yellow Birch Proves Valuable An article on yellow birch in Canada, in ^{the} New York Times, says: "...Not only in Canada is the status of birch improving, but in the United Kingdom and the United States this wood is being brought into an increasing number of products. Always regarded in Canada as a splendid flooring material, birch is exported to the United States in large quantities for this use, and in the United Kingdom birch is being gradually introduced for flooring purposes in homes and industrial buildings...For furniture and fixtures, birch has long been used in finishes as closely resembling walnut and mahogany as possible. Of late, however, the wood is appearing in distinctive finishes, and is being sold as birch and not as an imitation of one of the woods mentioned above. In paneling, too, birch may now be seen in natural finishes, the wood being selected for color and matched for grain..."

Agrobiology and Employment In "The Agrobiologist and the Unemployed" in the New Outlook for October, Henry Kittredge Norton writes on unemployment caused by scientific farming. He says: "...We know that already we are producing far too much of some commodities and that the main hope of the farmers is in drought, destructive pests, or the artificial and deliberate plowing under of a substantial proportion of their crops to the growing of which land, labor and capital have already been devoted. This situation, with the consequent low prices for all farmers' products, will drive the farmers to renewed efforts to reduce their costs of production and to increase their yields on whatever acreage governmental regulations may allow them to cultivate....They will have governmental assistance also in their efforts to achieve this goal, an achievement, paradoxically, not wished for by the planners of the Administration's agricultural relief plan. During the year ending June 30, 1932 (the last for which figures are available) the Department of Agriculture expended \$33,000,000 on agricultural research and the distribution of its results to the farmers and upon the eradication and control of crop and animal pests. In addition to this it turned over to the States \$4,350,000 for State research under laws which made it necessary for the States to expend about \$3 off their own for each \$1 received from the Federal Government. That makes \$13,000,000 of State money. Still another \$8,650,000 is expended by

the Federal Government through the States for extension work among the farmers. Here is a round total of \$59,000,000 expended by Government in one year to assist the farmer to increase the return upon his labor. The Department of Agriculture is fully aware that our annual total of Agricultural products is far greater than it should be if it is to pay an adequate return to those who produce it. But the Department contends, and rightly, that the farmer is entitled to all of the assistance which science can render him in reducing his costs and increasing his margin of profit--if any. The problem of cutting down the total production is a separate problem to be handled in another way...."

Alpine Society James H. Bissland, in a letter on a proposed American alpine society, to the Florists Exchange for November 11, says in part: "I would say that the chief function of this new society would be to stem the tide of gardening advice that is flooding our shores from Europe and particularly from England. Gardening advice based upon English climatic conditions is worthless in this country. Yet, due to the dearth of American written literature, our existing practice in rock gardening is based almost wholly upon information of English origin.... The chief function of a rock garden society--for the present at any rate--would be to provide a literature for the American lay gardener, written by American authorities, and based upon American conditions. Really sound planting lists should be made available for anyone who wishes them. In this connection the new society should establish, or appoint, testing gardens in various sections of the country where all the known species and all new species as they are introduced could be tested by competent gardeners for their ability to stand up under the varying conditions of the American climate...."

Storage of Honey "It has been pointed out that it is very difficult to avoid fermentation in extracted honey which has reached or is just reaching the stage of granulation," says an editorial on storing honey in Food Manufacture (London) for November. "This, of course, is more serious in a year of heavy crop. In this connection it is interesting to note the work recently undertaken by the Department of Economic Entomology at the University of Wisconsin. It appears that the growth of the special yeasts responsible for fermentation in honey is more difficult as the degree of concentration of the sugar solution increases--i.e., as the percentage of moisture in the honey falls. The yeasts in question flourish at temperatures in the neighborhood of 60° F. but their growth is impossible, and no fermentation takes place below temperatures of about 40° F. on the one hand or above 75° F. on the other. It has been established that honey, even if completely processed and capped, is almost invariably liable to fermentation if kept continuously in a temperature of 60° F. These results are very important in the case of the finer honeys commanding a special price by virtue of distinctive flavor and aroma, as these properties are adversely affected by the partial sterilization often practised to prevent fermentation. Controlled temperature conditions of storage appear to be quite sufficient to keep the honey fresh."

Section 3 Market Quotations

Nov. 16--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.25-6.25; cows good \$2.75-4.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.50; vealers good and choice \$4.00-5.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.25-4.75. Hogs. 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.10-4.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.50-4.60 (Nom); 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.00-4.60 (Nom); slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.40-3.90. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.60-7.15; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.75-6.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat * Minneap. 89-3/8-93-3/8¢; No. 2 Hd. Wr.* K.C. 85⁵/₄-88¢; Chi. 90¹/₂¢; St.Louis 91¹/₂¢ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 92¹/₂-93¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 72¢; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 83-3/8-85-3/8¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 62-1/8-65-1/8¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 44-45¢; St. Louis 47³/₄¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 47-48¹/₂¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 32-33¢; K. C. 34-35¹/₂¢; Chi. 35-35³/₄¢; St.Louis 36-36¹/₂¢ (Nom); Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 69-71¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.76-1.79.

Fruits and Veggies.: Mo. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.65-1.75 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1-1.02 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.30-1.50 in the East; \$1.07-1.16 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked Round Whites nominally unchanged with f.o.b. sales \$1.07¹/₂ at Waupaca. N.Y. and Midwestern yellow varieties of onions ranged 65-95¢ per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; 65-70¢ f.o.b. Rochester and 65-73¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. E. S. Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$1-1.75 per stave barrel in eastern cities. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$37-45 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$30-32 f.o.b. Rochester. Western N.Y. No. 1, 2¹/₂ inch minimum, R. I. Greening apples \$1-1.25 and McIntosh \$1.25-1.50 per bushel basket in N.Y. City; cold storage R. I. Greenings \$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 14 points to 10.03¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.22¢. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 14 points to 10.19¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 14 points to 10.13¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 23¹/₂¢; 91 Score, 22³/₄¢; 90 Score, 22¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American Cheese at New York were: Flats, 12-13¹/₂¢; S. Daisies, 12¹/₄-13¹/₂¢; Y. Americas, 12³/₄-13¹/₂¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urnor Barry Company quotations) were: Specials 39-42¢; Standards, 38¹/₂¢; Firsts, 30-33¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

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Vol. LI, No. 42

Section 1

November 18, 1933

BORAH ON FARM RELIEF Confidence that President Roosevelt will increase the price of agricultural commodities was expressed at Boise, Idaho, last night, says a report to the Associated Press, by Senator William E. Borah, but he declared the President "will never do it until he does two things--increases the volume of currency in circulation and puts the combines and trusts of this country under control." His address was delivered before farmers attending the national convention of the Grange. Urging that his comments be regarded as "constructive criticism," he declared he had "the greatest respect for the President," and "no doubt of his desire to serve the people." "There can be no hope for agriculture," he said, "unless farm produce can be established at a reasonable price."

CANADIAN WHEAT CROP The crop report issued yesterday by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics placed the fall wheat acreage in Ontario this year at 631,000 acres, says an Ottawa dispatch to the Associated Press. Practically all fall wheat grown in Canada is in the Province of Ontario. This is an increase over the crop sown last fall of 36,000 acres, or 6 percent. The total acreage last year was 595,000. The area estimated as sown to fall rye in Canada for 1934 is 422,100 acres, a decrease of 50,300 acres, or 11 percent. By provinces the acreages are as follows with last year's figures within parenthesis: Ontario, 56,300 (56,300); Manitoba, 34,400 (37,800); Saskatchewan, 240,000 (264,000); Alberta, 91,400 (114,300).

SEARS ROEBUCK SALES GAIN Sales of Sears, Roebuck & Co. for the first week of their eleventh period, from November 6 to 13, were 40 percent larger than a year ago, it was announced yesterday. Sales in the four weeks of the tenth period were 20.9 percent above the total a year ago, the best year-to-year gain since December, 1929. Volume in the seven days just ended ran ahead of estimates. Mail-order sales again led the way in rate of upturn, running in the seven days 26 percent ahead of a year ago. Sales of the company's city department stores and of other stores showed an increase of 23 percent, the upturn in each group being about the same. (New York Times.)

BROOKHART ON RUSSIAN TRADE Former Senator Smith W. Brookhart predicted yesterday that a potential annual trade of \$520,000,000 would grow out of Russian recognition. He asserted that if "adequate credit can be arranged," the United States faces the opportunity of making these sales to Russia in the "very near future." From \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 in raw cotton; up to \$30,000,000 in live stock products; more than \$30,000,000 in cotton textiles; up to \$300,000,000 in heavy machinery; about \$100,000,000 in railroad equipment.

Section 2

Soybeans in the Diet In "The Story of the Soya" in the Scientific American for December, Helen R. Crane says in part: "....The Department of Agriculture already has made much progress in fortifying the plant (soybean) against diseases and in increasing its output of seeds. Dr. W. J. Morse of the Department has interested himself particularly in it and is a leading figure in encouraging its use in the American dietary....The United States is now following the example of the Orient and making milk, curds (not unlike cottage cheese), flour, macaroni, cakes, pies, candy, salad-oil, cooking-oil and coffee from the soybean. Still the soya, generally considered, is looked upon as a meat-substitute rather than a cereal-substitute, and this is because of its high protein and low starch content. Our food experts, too, have taken with enthusiasm to this new 'almost perfect food...it fills a crying need in our dietary,' they say, and they add that, '...for some strange reason, our knowledge of foods has lagged far behind our other technical accomplishments and we have only just begun to realize the deficiencies in our present foods...the soya will become a very important accessory.' Chief among its proteins is glycinin, a globulin, and it is similar in its amino acids to beef, according to Prof. Stanley Osborn of the State Department of Health at Hartford, Connecticut. The protein yield is nearly twice that of the average meat; four times that of eggs, of wheat and other cereals; five times that of most breads; twice that of lima or navy beans, and twice that of walnuts, filberts, and the majority of other nuts. Soy-milk, which is prepared in a similar manner to almond-milk, is reported by several of our universities to be suitable for use as the only source of proteins in the diet of babies, as well as being adequate for promoting normal growth in children...."

British Milk Plan Despite its avowed antipathy of adopting a Rooseveltian policy of state control, the British government has launched the greatest attempt at national planning in the country's history, according to a London report to the United Press. In cooperation with the National Farmers Union, the government has set up a milk marketing board to take charge of this \$267,000,000-a-year industry. More than 150,000 farmers are directly involved. The board is equipped with dictatorial power to regulate, with minor exceptions, all milk sales in Britain and Wales. It is henceforth illegal for producers to sell milk without the board's approval. The project already is operating and will come into full swing January, 1. The plan is voluntary in so far as it was first indorsed by the votes of 96.42 percent of registered farmers. But as a result of that poll, the marketing board will encompass within its operations everyone who owns cows and sells milk retail. Although the board even has authority to sell milk and manufacture and sell milk products and to take over dairies, it probably will use existing channels of distribution. The main significance of the plan is seen in the fact that registered producers will sell their products to buyers under contracts to which the marketing boards will be a party, prescribing prices and conditions and, if need be, output.

Types of Farming F. F. Elliott, of the Census Bureau, is author of an article in the Journal of Farm Economics (October) on "Use of the Type-of-Farming Material of the 1930 Census in Research and Teaching". In discussing the application of type-of-farming tabulations to agricultural research, he says: "...The importance of looking at our agricultural problems from the regional or national point of view and planning more of our research on a regional basis. A great many of our research problems are of this character. By pooling resources the various States could carry through much more comprehensive studies than would be possible for most institutions to undertake alone...Considerable material is available for part-time farming studies particularly. Part-time farming has increased rapidly in the United States in recent years. The census classification showed 339,207 such farmers in the United States in 1929. If the classification had been made slightly less rigid this number no doubt would have been much larger. There are two distinct kinds of part-time farms. One group represents mainly industrially employed people living on small farms adjacent to the city. The other group is located in rural districts usually in proximity to timbered, mining, or oil regions. In addition to these groups there is another kind of farmer, not working off the farm for a sufficient period to be called a part-time farmer, yet supplementing his farm income by working at odd times on highways, at saw mills, etc. or occasionally in factories in more distant cities during the winter or in seasons when work on the farm is slack. Each of these groups is of increasing significance and merits additional study..."

"Electric Eye" An article in Food Industries for November, "'Electric Grades Beans Eye' Sorting Gives Uniform Grading at Low Cost," by Robert G. Silbar, describes the grading of beans by machines. It says these machines "operate on the principle that bad beans and foreign matter are colored, and as the machine operates with precision it sorts out the beans so slightly colored that they are hardly noticeable to the human eye. This is accomplished by having individual beans brought before a photo-electric cell in such a manner that a trigger-like device knocks into discard any dark or spotted object, permitting only white beans to pass. The machine consists of a narrow vacuum drum with a series of small holes in the rim. As the drum sweeps through a hopper of beans a vacuum from inside the hollow drum sucks a single bean tightly against one of the hole openings. The rotating drum carries the beans into a lamp housing where a group of small electric lights illuminates each bean. The photo-electric cell measures accurately the light reflected by the bean as it passes by, and if the bean is colored, or if a foreign object comes before the photo tube, a distinct change in light intensity results. This intensity is recorded by the photo-electric cell, and the impulse thus set up is amplified by a conventional amplifying circuit until it reaches a thyatron tube (grid control rectifier). The latter tube permits sufficient current to pass to operate an electro-magnet with a trigger-like hammer on one end. Cull beans or other undesirable objects are dislodged from the vacuum drum by the hammer, while good beans (white) are permitted to pass into a hopper,

because they do not create a disturbance in the photo tube. Operation of the thyratron tube in connection with a photo-electric cell, eliminating the necessity of a mechanical relay, is said to have been accomplished for the first time with the bean-sorting device. The entire operation takes only a fraction of a second to complete...Among the advantages of the sorting machine is that it maintains the same gross plant production regardless of whether the beans pick 2 percent or 25 percent cull. Elsewhere beans are sorted largely by hand, with the speed of production contingent upon the percentage of colored beans present. This means that, under the hand-sorting methods now in use, it would take five times as long to sort beans picking 25 percent culls as it would to sort a lot picking 5 percent culls. With the new equipment the gross production is unaffected by the percentage of culls, the machine maintaining the same rate of speed whether culls run 5 or 25 percent. Due to the human element of error, the best possible grade of beans now contains in c. h. p. (Choice hand picked) pea beans $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of cull beans to each 100 pounds. It is possible with the photo-electric equipment to bring the cull content down to less than 1 percent, and at the same time assure uniform quality, with no stones, dirt or badly colored beans..."

Dairy State supervision of the dairy industry in New York State
Income increase of more than \$9,000,000 to incomes of producers brought an
between May and October, as compared to the like period
of 1932, the Milk Control Board announced. Figures, representing a study
by auditors, were made public by Chairman Charles E. Baldwin, as follows:
May gains over 1932 month, 2 cents per 100 pounds of milk, \$118,000; June,
30 cents, \$1,950,000; July, 45 cents, \$2,430,000; August, 57 cents, \$2,593,-
500; September, 51 cents, \$2,193,000. Total gain was \$9,248,500. (Wall
Street Journal, November 16.)

Conifers Grow Evidence that the great evergreen trees of the Pacific
All Winter Northwest grow all winter long has been found in micro-
scopic details of their internal structure by Prof. Ansel
F. Hemenway of the University of Arizona, reports Science Service (Nov.
10). The cambium, or growth layer just beneath the bark, appears to be
in an active condition from early autumn until the summer drought sets in,
as do also certain elongated cells whose function is considered by botanists
to be the transportation of dissolved food substances. Similar structures
from the trunks of deciduous or broad-leaved trees of the same region, as
well as from trunks of both conifers and broad-leaved trees in Kentucky,
appear to be in a "closed-down" condition in specimens collected during
the winter months. The Oregon broad-leaved trees also seemed to have a period
of little or no growth enforced upon them by the midsummer drought of the
region. Thus condemned to inactivity during two long periods in each year,
while their evergreen competitors are able to grow continuously throughout
nine or ten months of mild, moist autumn, winter and spring, the broad-leaved
trees have lost the race for supremacy in the Northwest Coast region and the
forest there has come to consist almost entirely of such conifers as Douglas
spruce, grand fir, coast cedar and yellow pine.

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Vol. LI, No. 43

Section 1

November 20, 1933

LOANS FOR WHEAT

Farmers seeking loans to finance the production of spring wheat in 1934, in order to be eligible for such loans, are required to agree to seed not more than 85 percent of their average annual acreage for a base period fixed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in the case of loans obtained from regional agricultural credit corporations, production credit associations, or other institutions borrowing from the intermediate credit banks, the Farm Credit Administration announces today. This is the same policy that was followed with respect to loans made for planting winter wheat this fall. This coordinates the lending policy of these organizations with the wheat acreage adjustment program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

DEPOSIT INSURANCE

Cooperation with the Government's temporary deposit insurance plan and with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's proposal to strengthen the banking structure through the injection of new capital, says a Chicago report to the Associated Press, was urged upon the Nation's bankers yesterday in a report by the Association of Reserve City Bankers. The report, described as "the first comprehensive analysis" of the deposit insurance law, expressed opposition, however, to the permanent plan scheduled to go into effect on July 1, 1934.

BUSINESS SITUATION

Business statistics of the past week registered what appeared to many statisticians as the most distinct advance since July. Business analysts said it was perhaps too soon--that figures now available were too smattering--to draw definite conclusions that the protracted slackening of industrial output since the July peak had been checked. Nevertheless, the showing was widely regarded as of decidedly cheering significance. Some suggested that the inflationary implications of the decline in the dollar in the last fortnight may well have prompted more active building up of inventories, giving the improvement a trace of the speculative flavor of that of last summer. (Associated Press.)

MIDDLE WEST AGRICULTURE

"Whether it is mere coincidence or a definite example of cause and effect, a sunnier feeling has pervaded the Corn Belt since the recent Wallace and Johnson speeches," says Roland M. Jones in a report from Omaha to the New York Times. "The madness that beclouded the atmosphere...seems to have expended its violence. The farm strike has become inside-page stuff. Unless Milo Reno and his clan chiefs can pump new life into it that phase of the so-called farm revolt is dead. The effort to resuscitate it now becomes a race with the corn loans and the signing up of the corn-hog allotment agreements..."

Section 2

Bovine TB An article in The Lancet (London) for November 4 says:
Eradication "It is difficult to understand why, with our present knowl-
in England ledge of bacteriology and experimental epidemiology, a
method of dealing with tuberculosis in cattle should be
sanctioned that is based on principles which, though regarded perhaps fifty
years ago as enlightened, are no longer in accord with modern conceptions.
The Tuberculosis Order, 1925, rests on the assumption that it is possible
to eliminate tuberculosis by the detection and subsequent slaughter of
animals suffering from disease, generally of an advanced type. It disregards
the fact that the diagnosis of tuberculosis in cattle can rarely be made
from signs or symptoms until relatively advanced lesions are present, and
that even when supplemented by a bacteriological examination it entails
keeping an animal in a herd for a period of several weeks after it has become
infective before it is finally condemned. Even if a special staff of trained
veterinarians was employed throughout the country in sufficient numbers to
examine every animal four times a year, it would be quite impossible to
eliminate any considerable proportion of the animals before they had
succeeded in transferring infection to those around them....The success of
the American method, depending as it does on the testing of every animal
with tuberculin, the slaughter of all the reactors, and the addition of
fresh animals only from tuberculosis-free herds, is well attested, and there
is no doubt that in practice the scheme has worked. Its great objection is
the expenditure involved in compensation of the owners. Though a few of
the more educated and wealthy stock-breeders in this country have adopted some
of the principles underlying the American method and have succeeded in
building up tuberculosis-free herds, there are good reasons why it could
not be applied simultaneously over the whole of Great Britain. The alternative
is to adopt a modification of the method which allows the positive reactors
to be kept on the farms, segregated from the non-infected group, until such
time as they can conveniently be sold off. The real difference between the
ideal method and its modification is that the former demands the immediate
slaughter of the reacting animals, while the latter permits the owner not
only to keep them on the same farm for some time in a potentially infective
condition, but to sell them subsequently in the open market for transfer to
other herds...."

Spraying "Probably no season has given the experimenter in the
Materials field of fruit growing more urgent problems to solve, and
the materials used in spraying a greater test of efficiency,
than has 1933," says an editorial in Better Fruit (November). "Already
reports from our Federal and State stations and hundreds of fruit growers
give evidence of the fact that the 1934 spraying program will not follow
the general recommendations given for this season. While not all the
data has been submitted and weighed, it is evident that calcium arsenate
will not be the insecticide which is to replace arsenate of lead, if it is
to be replaced. Another prediction, which is almost equally safe, concerns
the matter of fruit washing. The grower must choose one side of the fence
or the other with respect to spray residues. With a codling moth problem equal
to that faced in many districts this year, the emphasis will probably be

placed more on the control of this insect than in holding down the residue with the aim of avoiding its removal. There are two possible modifications to the present situation in this regard; the one, involving the finding of a better substitute for lead arsenate, and the other, a better washing solution than those now in use. Sane and scientific tolerance requirements may also be worked out for all types of insecticides, which will iron out to the satisfaction of all concerned the awkward situation now before us."

Farm Mortgage Loans Increase Farm mortgage loans made this year by the Federal land banks, including loans from the Land Bank Commissioner's fund, amounted to 30,174, involving \$90,455,347, through November 11, as compared with a total of 7,208 loans last year, amounting to \$27,569,800. The increase of \$62,885,547 thus far this year over the total loaned by the Federal land banks in 1932 is attributed to the administration's efforts to speed farm mortgage relief. From January through April, the average number of loans closed monthly amounted to 818, an average of \$2,873,863, as compared with 10,659 loans, totaling \$29,545,870 closed in October. Federal land bank loans, including those from the Land Bank Commissioner's fund, outstanding on October 31 totaled \$1,156,587,308. While loans from the Land Bank Commissioner's fund of \$200,000,000 are made through the Federal land banks, the fund does not constitute a part of the land banks' assets. As a rule the commissioner's loans are graded on the security of second mortgages. Land bank loans are made only on the security of first mortgages. (Wall Street Journal, November 17.)

Indian Lands American Indians will be accorded a measure of self-government so far as management of their land is concerned under a proposal to be presented to Congress, John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has announced. The plan includes returning to the Indians 7,000,000 acres of land which ordinarily would be sold at auction by the Government. It provides for formation of tribal corporations which would own the land and allot it to individual Indians for a life-time tenure. Heretofore, individual Indians have been allotted small portions of land. On the death of the holder it usually is impractical to divide it among the heirs because the allotments are small and the heirs usually numerous. Thus the land has been passing into the hands of white persons. Collier said the proposed corporations would own the land perpetually, dividing it among individuals according to their needs. On the death of a landholder his land would be turned over to other Indians, but the tribe would retain title. (Press.)

Cotton Exports Cotton exports from this country during October were valued at \$53,323,000 compared with \$45,131,000 for September and \$39,692,000 for October last year, the Commerce Department announced. This brings an increase of \$36,696,000 in the value of shipments for the three months period ended in October, compared with the same three months last year. The total for the three months period this year amounted to \$126,309,000, compared with \$89,163,000 for the 1932 period. (Press.)

Section 3 Market Quotations

Nov. 17, -- Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.25-6.25; cows, good \$2.75-4.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.50; vealers good and choice \$4.00-5.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.25-4.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.10-4.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.30-4.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.85-4.35; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.40-3.90. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.75-7.15; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.75-6.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap 87-7/8-91-7/8¢; No. 2 HdWr.* K. C. 85³/₄-86¹/₂¢; Chi. 91¢; St.Louis 90¹/₂-91¢; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 93-94¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 71¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 81¹/₂-83¹/₂¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 61¹/₂-64¹/₂¢; No. 2 white corn, St.Louis 48¢ (Nom); No. 2 yellow, K. C. 44¹/₂-45¹/₂¢; St. Louis 48¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 48¹/₂-49¢; St.Louis 45¹/₂-47¹/₂¢; No. 2 white oats, St. Louis 37¢; No. 3 white, Minneap. 31¹/₂-32¹/₂¢; K. C. 34-35³/₄¢; Chi. 35-35¹/₂¢; St. Louis 35³/₄-36¹/₂¢; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 68-70¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.73-1.76.

Fruits and Veggies.: Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.55-1.75 per 100 lbs in eastern cities; \$1-1.05 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.35-1.40 in the East; \$1.07-1.16 f.o.b. Western N.Y. points. Wis. sacked stock \$1.20-1.25 carlot sales in Chi.; \$1-1.05 f.o.b. Waupaca. N.Y. and Midwestern yellow onions brought 65¢-\$1 per 50 lb.sack in consuming centers; 65-75¢ f.o.b. Rochester and 70¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$35-45 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$33-35 f.o.b. Western N. Y. points. E. S. Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes ranged \$1.25-1.75 per stave barrel in eastern cities; Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. Western N. Y. No. 1, 2¹/₂ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1-1.25 and McIntosh \$1.25-1.50 per bushel basket in N. Y. City; Baldwins 90¢ and cold storage Wealthys \$1 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 18 points to 9.85¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.15¢. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 20 points to 9.99¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 19 points to 9.94¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N. Y. were: 92 Score, 23¹/₂¢; 91 Score, 22³/₄¢; 90 Score, 22¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N. Y. were: Flats, 12-13¹/₂¢; S. Daisies 12³/₄-13¹/₂¢; Y. Americas, 12³/₄-13¹/₂¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N. Y. (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 34-37¢; Standards, 32-33¢; First, 27-29¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LI, No. 44

Section 1

November 21, 1933

REEMPLOYMENT UNDER C.W.A. Upwards of 1,000,000 men went to work yesterday on full-time civil works projects. Millions of blue Government checks for the largest single disbursing operation ever undertaken by the Federal Government were in the mails to meet next Saturday's pay rolls. Harry L. Hopkins, civil works administrator, announced arrangements have been completed for the Veterans' Administration, which will act as disbursing agent, to give pay checks to every worker, even if the number should reach 2,000,000 before the end of the week. (Press.)

SUN SPOTS RULE WEATHER Discovery that the world's weather is controlled by electricity from sun-spots and repeats itself every 23 years was announced before the National Academy of Sciences at Cambridge, Mass., yesterday by Dr. Charles G. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. A fundamental climatological interval in nature, second only to the year itself, has been established after exhaustive investigation which included study of clay varves of the Pleistocene period of 30,000 years ago, tree rings of recent centuries and modern rainfall. The interval is known as the double sun-spot period, or Hale's magnetic cycle, covering approximately 23 years. (Washington Post.)

HARRIMAN ON RECOVERY "Directly and indirectly the Recovery Act has been of great value," but business men's enthusiasm for it has been "materially lessened" in the last sixty days, Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, declared yesterday at Atlanta, according to a dispatch to the New York Times. He said a time had come for "friendly and constructive criticism of the policies of the government administration." In discussing the Agricultural Adjustment Act, Mr. Harriman declared that cattle raisers had not yet benefited.... "I believe that any impartial judge," he said, "reviewing the situation will say that wonder is not how little, but how much, has been accomplished".

STEEL INDUSTRY Despite handicaps of the seasonal trend in iron and steel, which normally is downward during late November and December, sentiment in the industry is lifted and supported by broadening interest in structural material, further progress with the railroad program, prospects for automotive buying, and reappearance of larger miscellaneous requirements, states the magazine Steel. Steelmakers believe that before the first of the year there will be a substantial revival in buying, if not in actual production of steel. (Washington Post.)

Section 2

Federal Liabilities "As a result of a recent survey, the National Industrial Conference Board estimates Federal expenditures under the recovery program, plus the 'contingent liabilities of the Federal Government,' at \$15,135,000,000", says an editorial in the Washington Post (November 15). "This does not mean, of course, that the Federal budget will be expanded by that amount. Nor is the Government directly liable for all of this vast sum. The figure represents the credits which Congress has authorized various agencies to use in connection with the recovery program and the direct Federal expenditures for public works, relief, agricultural adjustment, etc....Most of the farm relief fund will be raised through processing taxes on staple crops, and distributed directly to farmers agreeing to curtail production this year and next. Heavy demands are being made upon the emergency relief fund, and present indications are that it will not last through the coming year. The Government is making notable progress in the disposition of these direct appropriations....So far as the taxpayer is concerned there is a vast difference between outright expenditures and the financing of mortgages. Nevertheless, the obligations undertaken by the Government to aid home and farm owners, distressed banks, industries, etc., must be taken into consideration when an attempt is made to estimate the potential strain upon the Government's credit resulting from the entire recovery program. The total of expenditures and emergency financing authorized by Congress, for which the Government is wholly or partly liable, amounts to about one-half the entire Federal debt."

Irradiation of Milk Addressing 500 public health nurses and other welfare workers at the New York Regional Institute on Child health, Dr. Alfred F. Hess, authority on pediatrics, recommended irradiation of the city's milk supply as a strategic move in the war on rickets in young children. Dr. Hess declared that irradiation of milk would add the important vitamin D to every child's system, thus supplying each with bone-building and ricket-preventing properties. The process by which the city's milk could be irradiated, he explained, would involve either of two methods. Dairy cows could be fed irradiated yeast, or the raw milk could be subjected to ultra-violet rays, thus converting part of the ergosterol in milk in vitamin D. (New York Times.)

The Bee Business "...Washington statisticians do not record the fluctuations of the honey business, or the count of beekeepers," says Business Week (November 11). "Ohio has a State bee inspector, Charles A. Reese, who estimates that there are 250,000 hives under his surveillance. In recent years, the South has build a considerable business in supplying bees for Yankee flowers. Breeding conditions are better down where the climate is mild, the blossom season longer. Some 200,000 packages of bees were shipped from South to North in 1931. States along the bottom tier led in this traffic. The business has been developed to its present State through improved shipping methods and cooperation by transit agencies. Packaged bees and queens are accepted by parcel post, or first class.... Increase in the number of breeders has depressed the price of bees. Queens are off 40 percent or more. One that formerly cost \$1.25 can be brought now for 75 cents. Most popular is the ancient breed of 3-banded Italians. Reasons

are their docility and savage industry--which has perservered since beyond the days of the patient Aristomachus who (according to Cicero) watched bees for 58 years. Queens are sold separately as befits their station. But labor here is still a commodity. Workers are bought by the pound. A typical price is \$3.50 for 3 pounds, containing about 15,000 bees. Small original investment is one reason for the growing popularity of the bee keeping. A manufacturer advertises an entire beginner's outfit for \$9.25..."

"Purified"

Cellulose

The December Scientific American contains an article

on alpha cellulose, "A Raw Material of Many Uses", by A.

P. Peck. Alpha cellulose is cellulose of more than 92

percent purity. This new raw material is used "in such widely separated fields as the shoe trade, the manufacture of roofing, paper making in all its branches, the weaving arts, and the production of molded plastics". Some of the characteristics that make alpha cellulose a desirable raw material, the article says, are "strength, high absorbency, low shrinkage, little stretch, smoothness in yarn, and uniformity of the final product. All of these characteristics may be readily controlled in the manufacturing process, and any one or another which may be desired can be brought out to the greatest extent. This is accomplished by regulating the purification process... The economic aspects of this cellulose appear to have many ramifications. It can hardly be considered as a substitute for anything that is now used, as it is entirely new and its possibilities are just being probed. Patient research in the chemical laboratory has made pure alpha cellulose possible; further work in both the laboratory and the field should rapidly uncover more and more practical uses for it."

Cane Mat Road

Foundations

"A recent report from the Automotive-Aeronautics Trade

Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce states

that the township of Hillegom near the city of Haarlem in the western part of the Netherlands, which lies below sea level and where the unstable mud deposited by the Rhine is of unknown depth, has recently begun experiments for the purpose of determining what material is best suited for use as the base upon which to lay a permanent road bed in the bulb districts, where traffic is heavy during certain seasons of the year but where the soil is of such character that the construction of roads offers many difficult problems," says Roads and Streets (November). "After experiments with a number of different materials which seemed likely to provide a base which would prevent the road from settling, the success which attended the use of reed mats as a base for a narrow gauge railway in a boggy district in the province of North Holland came to the attention of the road builders in the Hillegom township and a trial section of road about 1/3 mile in length has been laid with a base of reed mats to determine whether or not this form of contruction is suitable for general use in loose soil. The technical, or botanical, name of the reeds, or canes, employed in making the mats is phragmites communis. These canes contain a high percentage of silicic acid and are very resistant to rot. They have been used for roofing from time immemorial, and many instances are recorded where roofs of this material have lasted in serviceable condition for 250 years...."

Section 3
Market Quotations

Nov. 20 -- Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.50-6.25; cows good \$2.75-3.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.50; vealers good and choice \$4.00-5.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.25-4.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.00-4.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.15-4.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.85-4.25; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.25-3.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.50-7.00; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.75-6.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*, Minneap. $86\frac{3}{4}$ - $90\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.* K. C. 82-83¢; Chi. 87-90¢ (Nom); St. Louis 88¢; No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 89- $91\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 71¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 80- $7\frac{7}{8}$ -82- $7\frac{7}{8}$ ¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $62\frac{1}{4}$ - $65\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. $42\frac{3}{4}$ -44¢; St. Louis 47- $47\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $46\frac{1}{2}$ -47¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $31\frac{3}{4}$ - $32\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; K. C. $33\frac{1}{2}$ - $34\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. $33\frac{1}{4}$ - $34\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 35¢; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 67-69¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $1.72\frac{1}{2}$ - $1.75\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 8 points to 9.91¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.98¢. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 10.04¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 10.01¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N. Y. were: 92 Score, $23\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 Score, $22\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 Score, $22\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N. Y. were: Flats, 12- $13\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; S. Daisies, $12\frac{5}{8}$ - $13\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Y. Americas, $12\frac{5}{8}$ - $13\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30-36¢; Standards, 27-29¢; Firsts, 25-26¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LI, No. 45

Section 1

November 22, 1933

ITALIAN

WHEAT A complete prohibition of the domestic use of imported wheat was announced last night by Premier Mussolini, who proclaimed a victory in his eight-year battle to bring home production in line with the country's needs, says a Rome report to the Associated Press. Addressing the national permanent wheat committee, Il Duce said the government had decided not only to continue to maintain high tariff walls against foreign wheat, but also to put a restriction on the use of imported wheat in flour and meal. Mussolini said this year's production totaled about 272,000,000 bushels, with the highest production per acre in Italy's history.

BUSINESS

BAROMETERS The Business Activity Barometer, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., which showed only a fractional decline last week, turned about and moved upward during the current week, standing at 60.0 percent of the 1928-1930 average for the week of November 15. This represents an increase of 1.8 percent over the preceding week and is the first rise to be noted since the recent decline started four weeks ago. For the week ending November 16, 1932, the index stood at 53.3.

Scoring one of the widest gains made this year, the weekly food index, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., advanced 7 cents over the previous week and stands at \$2 for November 14. The cumulative increase over the past four weeks now amounts to 12 cents, or 6.4 percent and marks the highest point reached since the peak of food prices was recorded during the week of July 18. A year ago at this time the index stood at \$1.71. (Press.)

REVENUE

COLLECTIONS The first four months of the current fiscal year was marked by an increase of nearly a third of a billion dollars in internal revenue over the corresponding period for 1932, according to a Washington report to the New York Times. Collections for the period from July 1 to October 31 totaled \$777,497,114, an increase of \$329,449,153. The bulk of the increase was in miscellaneous items. There was a net increase of \$68,567,642 in processing taxes, which did not exist last year, but this revenue, which will be paid out again, is in a special category.

REEMPLOYMENT

A compilation of estimates by State officials yesterday placed at upward of 500,000 the total number of unemployed that so far have been put to work by the Civil Works Administration. (Associated Press.)

Section 2

Patented
Plants

"It was only three years ago that the first plant was patented in the United States under the law which permits growers to seek the same protection for new varieties as that provided for mechanical and industrial inventions", says an editorial in the Washington Post (November 13). "Exclusive right is given by the law to one who develops a distinct plant or bloom to propagate it by grafting, cutting, budding or division, but does not prevent any one from growing the new plant from seed. Since the patenting of the first plant--an ever-blooming, climbing rose -- 73 applications have been approved. Roses lead in the number of patents, but the list includes various kinds of flowers as well as fruit and nut trees... The Luther Burbank estate, which was largely instrumental in bringing about the adoption of the patent law for plants, has secured protection on three varieties of plums, a cold-resisting yellow climbing rose and an early-ripening peach. Among other patents taken out under the law are the pink flesh grapefruit, the brambleberry--a cross between a loganberry and a blackberry--colored freesias, and new varieties of cherries and apples. The development of early and late varieties of fruit has been of benefit, not only to those who prefer fresh fruits, but to the conserving industry as well. New varieties of cherries have doubled the cherry season in some section, with the result that the excessive rush for picking and canning has been relieved. Peaches and other fruits also have had their seasons extended".

Conservation
of Birds

The activities of "so-called scientists and collectors," through which many species of birds are rapidly becoming extinct, were decried by Dr. James Bond, of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, at the session of the American Ornithologist's Union in the American Museum of Natural History. The idea that oceanic birds, driven inland by tropical disturbances, may be of use to meteorologists and especially to those interested in the study of oceanic flying weather, was suggested by Dr. Robert C. Murphy, curator of oceanic birds for the museum. Dr. Murphy discussed various "waifs" found in the Eastern United States and Canada after the storms last August, and said he had been "struck by the exact correlation between the course and direction of the storm and the inland localities at which the birds came to grief." In stressing the need for increased bird protection, Dr. Bond pointed out that many species have been "almost annihilated by so-called scientists and collectors who do not consider the number of specimens already available, or the desirability of conserving the birds so far as possible." Man and civilization, he said, are responsible for the total extinction of twenty-three species and for the partial extinction of twenty-two. (New York Times.)

Pulp and
Paper

The Index for November, in an article on paper, says: "...Much of the distress in the paper and pulp industry springs from the same causes as led to chaotic conditions in the timber industry. Abundant forests and increasing demand for timber products resulted in unwise land policies and over-expansion in capacity which can be rectified only by a planned economy and cooperative endeavor throughout the whole industry. As in timber, the period of rapid expansion in paper requirements has passed. New uses, especially in industry, and

the development of the export market may augment annual production, all of which may be supplied by domestic pulp mills, excepting requirements for newsprint. In all probability, pulp mills will move nearer to the sources of pulp wood and a closer degree of integration will be established with the paper mills proper...."

Minerals "As a result of research work which has been conducted,
for Citrus A. R. C. Haas, of the Californian Citrus Experimental Station,
 finds that iron is essential for healthy growth in citrus; a
deficiency brings about chlorosis," says The Farmer's Weekly (South Africa)
for October. "Although citrus leaves become yellowish green or chlorotic
when manganese is deficient they do not mottle. Gum or resinous spots occur
on either or both sides of the leaves, their number at first being greatest
along the base of the midrib. Oil glands in the leaves show no effect from
such a deficiency. When manganese is deficient in citrus leaves, in most
cases less iron appears to be accumulated in the leaves. Mottle-leaf of
citrus has not been shown to be a result of iron deficiency. Manganese cannot
take the place of iron, and conversely iron cannot take the place of manganese.
Most, if not all, compounds of iron contain manganese as an impurity. This
fact must be considered in any study of manganese deficiency."

Stabilizing "A definite item of experience has been contributed toward
Earth Roads the solution of the important problem of treating earth-road
 surfaces to secure stability against displacement and dis-
integration by recent earth-road work in New York and Michigan," says an
editorial in Engineering News-Record for November 9. "The specific experience
of Onondaga County, N.Y., which is carrying out an unusually vast program of
earth-road stabilization, was outlined in our last issue. There the objective
was to indurate a mixture of gravel, sand and clay by impregnating its surface
layers with a water-retaining or hygroscopic chemical. The object of the
other direction of effort has been a chemical treatment having a positive
cementing action by crystallization. At present the use of hygroscopic salts
with a stabilized soil mixture has reached farthest toward success, but
experiment is proceeding with chemical applications that will modify the
characteristics of soil. The objective of both lines of experiment is
highly important in those large areas throughout the world where only
the directly adjacent soil is obtainable as material for constructing the
body and surface of the road."

Science and "....Scientific investigations, when applied to human
Sociology affairs, may be beneficial in certain conditions and in others
 may be harmful", says Nature (London) for October 28. "Thus
the present economic dislocation and unemployment are commonly regarded as
due to the application of science to the improvement of the technique of
production, which had displaced labour and led to over-production. To
allow this view to affect the application of the results of scientific
research to the problems of industry and to the problems of industry and to
slow down improvement in technique, would be as big a blunder (or even bigger)
than it would have been to give way to popular clamour when the introduction of
machinery in industry a hundred years ago was opposed on the ground that it
would displace labour...."

Section 3 Market Quotations

Nov. 21--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.50-6.25; cows good \$2.75-3.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.30; vealers good and choice \$4.00-5.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.25-4.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.75-4.05; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.00-4.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.65-4.10; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.75-3.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.75-7.25; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.75-6.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat * Minneap. 87-1/8-91-1/8¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.* K. C. 83³/₄-85¢; Chi. 88-89¢ (Nom); St.Louis 89-89¹/₂¢; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 90⁵/₄¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 71¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 80³/₄-82³/₄¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 62-1/8-65-1/8¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 44-45¹/₄¢; St.Louis 49¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 48-48¹/₄¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 32-3/8-33-3/8¢; K.C. 36¢; Chi. 34³/₄¢; St.Louis 35¹/₂¢; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 68-69¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.73¹/₂-1.76¹/₂.

Fruits and Veggies.: E. S. Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes ranged \$1.00-1.50 per stave barrel in eastern cities. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.25 per bushel in the Middle West. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$40-47 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$35-37 f.o.b. Western N.Y. points. Western N.Y. U.S. No. 1, 2¹/₂ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.50-1.75 and McIntosh \$1.37¹/₂-1.50 per bushel in N.Y. City; cold storage Baldwins \$1.00 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester. N.Y. and Midwestern yellow onions brought 65¢-\$1 per 50 pound sack in consuming market; 65-80¢ f.o.b. Rochester and 70¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Sacked Green Mountains from Maine ranged \$1.55-1.75 per 100 pound sack in eastern cities; \$1.05-1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.35-1.40 in the East; \$1.14-1.19 f.o.b. Western N.Y. points. Wis. sacked stock \$1.20-1.30 carlot sales in Chi.; \$1.00-1.05 f.o.b. Waupaca.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 2 points to 9.98¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.98¢. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 10.06¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 10.03¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 23¹/₄¢; 91 Score, 22⁵/₄¢; 90 Score 22³/₄¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12-13¹/₂¢; S. Daisies, 12³/₄-13¹/₂¢; Y. Americas, 12⁵/₄-13¹/₂¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urnery Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30-36¢; Standards, 27-29¢; Firsts, 25-26¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LI, No. 46

Section 1

November 23, 1933

N.Y.C. BANS EYE DYES

Health Commissioner Wynne of New York City announced yesterday that the Board of Health had amended Section 128 of the Sanitary Code so as to prohibit in the city the manufacture, sale or use of eyebrow and eyelash dyes containing harmful ingredients. This action, which anticipates steps now being taken by the Federal Government to amend the Food and Drug Act similarly, and which is the first of its kind to be taken by any city in the United States, is the result, Dr. Wynne explained, of eye maladies resulting from the use of such dyes in various sections of the country. (New York Times.)

FRENCH TAX ON IMPORTS

Removal of the import turnover tax on both British and American goods was made probable yesterday when the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies approved a Government bill, says a Paris report to the Associated Press. The bill would authorize the lifting of the tax against which the United States Embassy was ordered by the State Department to protest last May. This tax, which places a tariff on 2 percent ad valorem on raw materials, 4 percent on semi-finished products and 6 percent on finished products, was regarded by Washington as discriminatory. If the tax against British products was removed, deputies said, the tax against American goods might also be lifted, since the United States is among the countries which claim most-favored-nation treatment.

GRANGE MEETS

The National Grange convention went definitely on record yesterday as condemning the farm strike as a means of obtaining "economic justice" for agriculture, reports a Boise dispatch to the Associated Press. Herman Inde, Master of the Wisconsin Grange and author of the resolution, declared that "a small minority of farmers" were seeking "to force the majority to agree to policies which are unsound."

COTTON SPINNINGS

The cotton spinning industry was reported yesterday by the Census Bureau to have operated during October at 101.9 percent capacity, on a single-shift basis, compared with 99.6 percent during September this year and 97.0 percent during October last year. Spinning spindles in place October 31 totaled 30,869,848, of which 25,875,142 were active at some time during the month, compared with 30,827,726 and 26,002,148 for September this year and 31,489,918 and 24,587,732 for October last year. (Associated Press.)

Section 2

Demonstrating "In normal times an undertaking as ambitious as the Erosion Control demonstration enterprise embodied in the Soil Erosion Division of the Interior Department would probably be quite impossible", says Engineering News-Record for November 16, "for the subject of soil deterioration lacks popular appeal, as it is bound to do while we have more than enough good soil to provide for the country's wants. Yet the loss is not only real, as is known to everyone who has occasion to travel through regions of the less stable soils, but it is of such impressive magnitude and bears so vitally on national existence that its prevention must be ranked among our most important conservation and improvement activities. Figures on the extent of soil loss do not always agree, but a recent official statement to the effect that more than 100,000,000 acres out of 350,000,000 have been ruined by gully and sheet erosion is significant. It suggests that at no very distant time the country may revert to desert conditions unless something is soon done to cut down the loss. Aside from its agricultural and general public interests, erosion has immediate meaning to the engineer as the source of stream detritus and reservoir deposits, two of the greatest existing elements of trouble to the hydraulic engineer. If better cultivation practices and use of the control methods tried out in the field experiments of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering can reduce these effects, the gain may warrant a systematic expenditure of much greater amounts than the few millions devoted to the present demonstration."

Wheat "According to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Exports more than 3,000,000 bushels of wheat, and flour in terms of wheat, were shipped from North Pacific ports by the Emergency Export Association in October," says ^{the} Wall Street Journal for November 21. "As this is almost half the total amount shipped from those ports in the entire crop year of 1932-1933, this operation of the Emergency Export Association is highly gratifying....With the exception of a small amount of the October shipments that went to Ireland, all of the wheat and flour went to Central and South America and to Asia, the Philippines and Japan being the principal Asiatic purchasers. Prices at which sales were made are not reported, but the presumption is that they were at world levels, although the corporation paid the domestic price to the purchasers. This would show a net loss to the corporation on all wheat sold, but as an aid to reducing the great surplus of wheat and sustaining prices it undoubtedly is a gain to the whole country."

Pine-Tree Fifteen years of intensive study of the relation of Studies leaf-surface to wood formation in pine trees has led Dr. D. T. MacDougal of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, botanical research department, to some interesting conclusions. The carbohydrates which originate by the photosynthetic processes in green leaves are used, Dr. MacDougal says, in part as a source of energy in all parts of the plant, in the composition of living material and in the construction of permanent structures, such as the cellulose walls of woody elements. In many plants carbohydrate is produced at a rate much

in excess of that of its use in respiration and construction, the surplus being stored as starch in the primary cells of the pith and its rays. (New York Times.)

Elm Disease in England

"A further survey to determine the course of elm disease in Great Britain was carried out recently by T. R. Peace, of the Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford, on the instructions of the Forestry Commissioners," says Nature (London) for November 4. "The characteristics of elm disease, namely die-back of the crown, appeared this year rather earlier than usual and by the end of July so many cases were seen that a heavy attack seemed probable. Surprisingly few further cases, however, developed during August and September, and the final result may be stated as showing a definite increase over 1932 but a decrease as compared with 1931. The general position in England is unchanged from that of previous years....An interesting observation made during the course of the survey relates to the north of England and Scotland. Many of the older trees, mostly wych elms, showed signs of die-back closely resembling those caused by the elm disease, but distinguished from the latter by the absence of the characteristic markings in the twigs and by one or more general characters such as the browning of the leaves round the edges. The cause of the trouble, which is widespread, is under investigation."

Increasing Prairie Chickens

"Oklahoma is attempting to bring back the prairie chicken throughout the State where favorable conditions still prevail," says Hunter Trader Trapper (November). "Birds are being trapped from the large refuge under game management in the extreme western part of the State and transferred elsewhere. Over 200 young chickens have been trapped and shipped to eleven other counties by the employees of the Game and Fish Commission. The plan was to capture at least 500 birds for this purpose before cool weather arrived. The young birds were trapped before they were fully matured, all adults being released from the traps where caught for future breeding purposes. It is stated that only young birds do well when transferred. The Oklahoma authorities also planned to trap a goodly number of bobwhite quail from the same refuge for stocking purposes elsewhere in conjunction with birds reared on the State's quail farm. This experiment is worth watching."

Bird Population in Forests

Forests change as they grow older, "climax" species of trees replacing the earlier-coming "pioneer" species; and as the trees change the bird species that nest in and under them change also, says a Science Service report from New York (November 14). This concept of a succession in bird populations was outlined at the meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union by A. A. Saunders of Fairfield, Conn., a long-time student of the ways of birds. Mr. Saunders studied birds in two types of "climax" forests in New York State: the beech-maple forest, and the forest of beech and maple with additions of hemlock and birch. He also studied the birds as they were affected by the second growth arising after cutting or burning in these forests. In every case, he found the bird populations responding sensitively to changes in the forest types, just as the human population of a city would change if a given residence section became "run down" through lack of repairs, or if it were improved by the coming of modern sanitation and conveniences.

Section 3 Market Quotations

Nov. 22--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.35; cows good \$3.00-4.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.50; vealers good and choice \$4.00-5.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.25-4.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.50-3.80; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.75-3.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.25-3.80; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.75-3.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$4.75-7.25; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.50-6.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minncap. 85-7/8-89-7/8¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.* K. C. 82½-84¢; Chi. 87-89¢; St.Louis 87½¢ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 90½¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 70¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minncap. 79-3/8-81-3/8¢; No. 2 rye, Minncap. 61-3/8-64-3/8¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 43-44¢; St. Louis 47½-48¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 46¾-47¼¢; No. 3 white oats, Minncap. 31-5/8-32-5/8¢; K. C. 33½-35¢; Chi. 34¼-34¾¢; St. Louis 35¢ (Nom); Spec. No. 2 barley, Minncap. 68-70¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minncap. \$1.73½-1.76½.

Fruits and Veggies.: East Shore Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes ranged \$1.00-1.37½ few \$1.50 per stave barrel in Eastern Cities. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.25-1.35 in the Middle West. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$38-45 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$35 f.o.b. western N.Y. points. Western N.Y. U.S. No. 1 2½ inch minimum Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25-1.37½ few \$1.50, McIntosh \$1.37½-1.50 per bushel in N.Y. City; Ben Davis U.S. No. 1 2¼ inch minimum \$2.45 per barrel f.o.b. Rochester. N.Y. and Midwestern yellow onions brought 70¢-\$1.00 per fifty pound sacks in consuming markets; 75¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Sacked Green Mountains from Me. ranged \$1.50-1.75 per 100-pound sacked in eastern cities; \$1.07-1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.35-1.50 in the east; \$1.14-1.19 f.o.b. Western N.Y. points. Wis. sacked stock \$1.22½-1.30 in carlot sales in Chi.; \$1.00-1.05 f.o.b. Waupaca.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 8 points to 9.85¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.84¢. December future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 9.97¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 9.96¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 23¼¢; 91 Score, 22¾¢; 90 Score, 22¼¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, 12-13½¢; S. Daisies, 12½-13½¢; Y.Americas, 12¼-13½¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30-36¢; Standards, 25-29¢; Firsts, 24¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LI, No. 47

Section 1

November 24, 1933

WHEAT EMBARGO

The ban on wheat shipments from North Dakota was in effect again last night and railroad officials said none was moving, says a Bismark report to the Associated Press. Gov. William Langer's embargo, lifted in respect to durum wheat for a six-day period to permit movement by holders wishing to sell at prevailing prices, automatically went into force again against all varieties. Governor Langer said the ban would continue in force indefinitely.

STEEL ORDERS

The American Iron and Steel Institute announced yesterday that at the request of the Government, resolutions had been adopted by the directors permitting steel producers to accept orders for rails and for products for use in public works projects that call for delivery beyond a single quarter. Under the steel code, producers are barred generally from quoting prices more than four months ahead. (Press.)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

In the week ended on Wednesday, the Federal Reserve System, until lately the largest buyer of Government securities, sold \$508,000 of its holdings. The system's weekly report, issued yesterday, showed holdings of \$2,431,094,000 of Government securities, against \$2,431,602,000 a week ago. The reduction in the system's holdings of Government bonds was the first to be reported since May 17 last. In the interval the system had bought \$595,000,000 of Government obligations. (Press.)

TAX ON HOGS

Farmers who slaughter hogs for sale or kill for any purpose other than their own consumption are required to pay a processing tax under the regulations of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, it was explained yesterday at the office of J. Enos Ray, Collector of Internal Revenue. It makes no difference, according to Lewis M. Milbourne, Mr. Ray's chief office deputy, whether the farmer slaughters one hog or 500 hogs, he still must make a return to the collector. (Press.)

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Plans to make the revamped United States Employment Service of real value both to employers and workers throughout the Nation were discussed yesterday at an all-day meeting of the executive committee of the Federal Advisory Council and the Labor Department staff. Afterward, W. Frank Persons, director of the service and secretary of the committee, said great progress was being shown in the transfer of the old service's activities to State governmental agencies, and that to date 11 States had been qualified for Federal employment service subsidies.

Section 1

Farm Future
of America

An editorial in the Christian Science Monitor (November 18) says: "The stirring series of speeches which Henry A Wallace made in the Middle West developed into an economic lesson book of wider and deeper portent than many would have anticipated when President Roosevelt sent him into the field to quell a farm strike. In the large, Mr. Wallace's addresses have been a challenge to the United States to do some conscious planning of its agricultural future. Very wholesomely they have pointed out that this planning cannot all be done by agriculturists alone but must be participated in by the people of the cities as well....Urban America must decide in part what kind of a rural American it wants for a hinterland. If industrial America wants to buy the food and fiber products of the American farmer at a world market price it must be prepared to sell its own products to him at par with world competition. Or if it wants a tariff-protected home market and an alienated foreign market it should not grumble at paying an increased price to the farmer for his grain and meat and cotton even though it be through a processing tax instead of an import duty...."

Cotton
Ginnings

Bureau of the Census reports 11,250,851 running bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1933 prior to November 14, compared with 10,533,684 in the corresponding period last year and 14,207,613 in the like 1931 period. These figures include 171,254 bales of the crop of 1933 ginned prior to August 1, which was counted in the supply for the season of 1932-33, compared with 71,063 and 7,307 bales of the crops of 1932 and 1931, respectively. Statistics in this report include 475,401 round bales for 1933, 474,442 for 1932 and 484,680 for 1931. Included in the above statistics are 3,318 bales of American-Egyptian for 1933; 5,073 for 1932 and 6,184 for 1931. (Wall Street Journal, November 22.)

Soil Erosion
Control

"Government by initial, as the Drifter calls it, has achieved one important victory. The C.C.C. has made great headway in halting the insidious march of soil erosion which has been robbing us--in bad years as well as good--of a billion and a half tons of dirt and 54,000,000,000 pounds of phosphoric acid, nitrogen, and potash", says an editorial in The Nation (November 22). "According to the Forest Service, 103 emergency conservation work camps were established this year in badly eroded areas. When farmers were first approached for contracts to permit the erection of erosion-control dams on their land, their response was slow. Now they are beginning to learn the practical benefits of heading off gullies that eat into rich fields and carry their best soil into the nearest valley. The C.C.C. has planted millions of seedling trees to give employment to land so worn down by years of erosion that it can no longer grow any crop but trees. In Indiana alone 22,000,000 black-locust seedlings have been set out. The Forest Service, as usual, is doing a necessary job expertly. And its educational effect upon the farmer is not its least important one. He is learning, for instance, that the alternation of sudden floods and severe drought is not an inevitable cycle but the result of

preventable erosion. It may not seem to him worth while at the moment to save his soil, but he may find a use for it when the Forest Service or some other efficient authority has discovered a way of stopping the 'inevitable' business cycle, and the vast areas laid waste by the erosions of our leading bankers have been planted with a thick growth of government trees."

Plant Galls M. S. Mani, in a letter to Current Science (India) for Check Vegetation (October) discusses plant galls as natural checks to wild vegetation. He says: "....A preliminary study in the South Indian region has yielded certain extremely interesting results....Without such galls to our aid our constant fight against many noxious and troublesome weeds would be far tougher than now and we should have many more weeds on cultivated land. The extremely troublesome weed Lantana would be a more formidable enemy to the agriculturist than even now, but the formation of the fruit galls on Lantana by a gall-midge *Asphondylia lantanæ* Felt. reduces the number of seeds produced to 50 percent to 60 percent. This in turn aids to keep the species within reasonable limits. South Indian jungles should be richer than now in *Morinda tinctoria* Roxb., if the latter does not bear the newly discovered flower galls by *Asphondylia morindae* N. sp. This midge produces galls on the flowers of 80 percent of the plants and only a much smaller portion of the rest develop into ripe seeds. *Minusops hexandra* Roxb. would form denser societies in the South Indian scrub jungles, but over 95 percent of its flowers turn into a curious undescribed gall....All species of galls do not behave equally in this respect. These species which involve in their development flowers, fruits, buds, and roots are the most effective checks. Flower and fruit galls especially keep down the plants incapable of vegetative modes of reproduction. Sporadic forms of galls do not so effectively play this role as the epidemic ones....Even when the plants with flower galls are capable of vegetative modes of reproduction, their number is very much reduced. Gall-formation on roots so weakens the plants by under-nourishment that the production of an over abundance of flowers is very seriously affected...."

Dehydrated Vegetables "...The renewed interest in gold-mining has revived the demand for dehydrated foods," says the New York Times (November 19). "For dried vegetables are light in weight and so compact that vast quantities can be transported at low cost to mining communities. Prof. Charles W. Thomas, chairman of the subcommittee on drying of the process committee of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, considers the time ripe for a new effort to introduce dehydrated vegetables on a scale never before attempted. And the time is ripe not only because of the needs of miners in gold regions but because he and Berthold G. Fround have solved the problem of retaining the vitamins in all their pristine activity. In the older types of dehydrating apparatus, air is blown through the vegetables by fans. While this process also takes place in the new Freund-Thomas machine, the carrots, spinach, potatoes and the like are at the same time revolved rapidly through the drying medium. This rotary movement throws moisture off the surface through the action of centrifugal force, simultaneously extracting the capillary moisture from the inner cells...."

Section 3 Market Quotations

Nov. 23--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.25; cows good \$3.00-4.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.50; vealers good and choice \$4.00-5.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.25-4.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.60-3.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.85-4.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.35-3.95; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.75-3.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$4.75-7.25; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.50-6.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 82-7/8-86-7/8¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.* K.C. 79½-81½¢; Chi. 85¼¢; St. Louis 85¢; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 88½¢; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 69¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 76¼-78½¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 57-7/8-60-7/8¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 41-43¢; St. Louis 47¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 46-46½¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 30¼-31½¢; K. C. 31½-34¢; Chi. 32¾¢; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 66-69¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.70½-1.73½.

Fruits and Vogs.: E. S. Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes ranged \$1.15-1.75 per stave barrel in eastern cities. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.25-1.35 per bushel in the Middle West. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$37-45 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$34-36 f.o.b. Western N.Y. points. Western N.Y. apples U.S. No. 1, 2½ inch minimum Rhode Island Greenings \$1.12½-1.25 and McIntosh \$1.37½-1.50 per bushel in N.Y. City; demand slow with too few sales reported to quote f.o.b. Rochester. N.Y. and Mid-western yellow onions brought 70¢- \$1.00 in fifty pound sacks in consuming markets; 72-82¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Sacked Green Mountains from Mo. ranged \$1.50-1.75 per 100 pound sack in eastern cities; \$1.07-1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.35-1.50 in the East; \$1.14-1.20 f.o.b. Western N.Y. points. Wis. sacked stock \$1.22½-1.30 in carlot sales Chicago; \$1.00-1.05 f.o.b. Waupaca.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 16 points to 9.69¢ per lb. On the same date one year ago the price stood at 5.84¢. December future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange declined 16 points to 9.81¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 20 points to 9.76¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 23¼¢; 91 Score, 22¾¢; 90 Score, 22¼¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 Fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, 12-13½¢; S. Daisies 12¾-13½¢; Y. Americas, 12¾-13½¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urnor Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30-34¢; Standards, 25-29¢; Firsts, 24¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LI, No. 48

Section 1

November 25, 1933

WORLD WHEAT The Bureau of Statistics said yesterday that Canada would lose a market that absorbed between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 bushels of durum wheat last year, when Italy imposes its prohibition of the domestic use of imported grain, reports an Ottawa dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics also forecasts that Canada will be able to materially reduce its excess wheat by the end of the present crop year, next July 31. The bureau added that the United States will doubtless be successful in materially reducing its wheat stores by that date.

NEW FOREST BUREAU The establishment of a forestry branch in the Office of National Parks, Buildings and Reservations and appointment of John D. Coffman as its chief was announced yesterday by Arno B. Cammerer, director of the Interior Department Bureau. Protection of forests from fire, insects and disease is constantly increasing in importance, said Cammerer in announcing formation of the new service. Demand for expert tree supervision is now greater in the East than in the West. (Press.)

TRADE SHOWS IMPROVEMENT Improvement in trade was noted during the week, even though interest in the nation's monetary situation nearly crowded all other occurrences into the background, according to the weekly review of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. "With merchants in many sections of the country closing the most satisfactory fall season in four years, efforts are being concentrated on the promotion of Christmas merchandise. In many family groups the first real Christmas since 1929 will be enjoyed this year." (Press.)

FREIGHT LOADINGS Loading of revenue freight for the week ended November 18, totaled 599,289 cars, the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association announced yesterday. This was an increase of 2,618 cars above the preceding week this year, and an increase of 26,666 cars above the corresponding week in 1932, but a decrease of 54,214 cars below the corresponding week in 1931. (Press.)

Section 2

Cooperative Bank Loans The Farm Credit Administration has announced. that from September 13 to November 15 the Central Bank for Cooperatives loaned \$13,583,539 to farmers' cooperatives handling cotton, dairy products, fertilizer, fruits and vegetables, grain, hay, livestock, nuts, sugar and tobacco. Of the total amount loaned all but \$26,300 was borrowed from merchandising purposes. The smaller sum was loaned to help cooperatives purchase physical marketing facilities for handling, warehousing or processing agricultural products. Among the various activities or operations of associations financed from the funds loaned from September 13 to November 15 are the following: handling and preparation of products for market, purchase of packing supplies, assisting in the movement of lambs and cattle to be put on feed, and purchase of materials for manufacturing fertilizer for members' use.

Science and Farming "Many people blame science itself for the desperate condition of the American farmer. On this subject an interesting sidelight is offered by O. E. Baker, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in a footnote to his chapter on agricultural and forest land in 'Recent Social Trends in the United States'," says The New Republic (November 22). "'Scientific research,' says Mr. Baker, 'particularly the work of the experiment stations, and the dissemination of this knowledge among farmers, has been accused of promoting an excessive agricultural production, and as being one of the causes, therefore, of the very low prices for farm products.' But is science really to blame, or is business at fault? 'It should be noted,' Mr. Baker continues, 'that probably two-thirds of the increase in production during the decade 1913-29 is owing directly or indirectly to mechanization and that this has been promoted principally by commercial agencies.... Since there are many people who need more milk, more meat, more fruit and vegetables, and are willing to work to procure these, it is clear that it is not the natural sciences that have failed to serve the people.' The scientists are no more to blame for bankrupt farmers than they are for war."

Steel Industry "While current steel bookings show only a slight change for the better, the general market outlook has improved appreciably," the Iron Age says. "Public works contracts are cutting a larger figure from a tonnage standpoint, rail buying is actually getting under way, and estimates of automobile production in December have been revised upward. While it is still uncertain how much these factors will affect iron and steel output between now and December 31, there is a growing belief that the production rate has been scraping bottom and that a rebound is due, possibly early in the new year.... A surprising development in connection with rail purchases is the decision of a considerable number of railroads to buy their requirements with their own funds. These roads are reported to include the Pennsylvania, the Santa Fe, the Burlington, the Southern Pacific, the Texas & Pacific, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Norfolk & Western. In all, close to 300,000 tons may be bought in this manner. Applications for government loans for rail purchases thus far received cover about 500,000 tons. All orders are to be placed by direct negotiations between roads and mills... (Wall Street Journal, Nov. 23.)"

Rural
Problems

"Lane W. Lancaster, of the University of Nebraska, writing on "Approaches to the Study of Rural Government"

in the American Journal of Sociology for November, says in

part: "....It was long the fashion among rural sociologists and those interested in the country life movement to speak of agriculture as a 'way of life' rather than a business like other businesses. This description was intended to convey the idea that closeness to the soil gave the farmer an independence not possessed by other groups, rendered him very largely immune from the effects of crises in other spheres, and enabled him to create and maintain a self-contained culture. While this notion may have squared with the facts for a large part of our history, it ceased to be true long before men admitted such to be the case. The end-production of the agrarian revolution of the nineteenth century was to subject agriculture to the price economy under which all business operated. Rural standards of living--and in this are included governmental services--have come to be affected by the price for farm products set by a complicated mechanism seldom subject to producer control. The farm population, divided as it is by crop interests and sectional lines, has been progressively incapable of securing for itself its proportionate share in the social income, and the concerns of farmers have been consistently neglected in favor of those of an expanding and self-confident industrialism. Now it is in fact more than mere campaign oratory to say that the farming population is the 'backbone' of the nation. As Beard puts it: 'The foundations of national life rest essentially upon agriculture; if the cities were all destroyed tomorrow, they could be renewed again; but if the countryside were ravaged, every city would sink down to ruin. Again and again in the history of the world, great urban centers have arisen and disappeared while civilization has been kept going or has been renewed by the tillers of the soil.' The continued drift to the cities should not lead us to believe that it will ever be greatly different, for such facts are founded in the nature of things. The problem of governing the rural population will grow rather than decrease in importance since it will involve nothing less than fitting rural society into a nation-wide pattern which is largely the creation of urban and industrial forces...."

TB Eradication
in England

"A report on an experimental scheme for the elimination of tuberculosis from dairy herds, carried out over a period of three years in a selected area in Scotland, has just been

issued under the auspices of the Medical Research Council", says The Milk Industry (London) for November. "The experiment was in charge of Dr. L. Jordon, veterinary pathologist to the Hannah Dairy Research Institute, Ayr. An area of some nine square miles...was selected for the experiment. The scheme included 30 farms. The farmers were provided with free tuberculin-testing and free expert advice, on the understanding that they would attempt to eradicate tuberculosis from their herds by isolation methods... The investigation was carried out for a 3-year period. Of the 30 herds participating throughout this period, 28 made substantial progress, 20 were free from infection at the end of the experiment, while 8 others showed substantial reductions in the number of reactors. In all these herds the stock showed a general improvement, resulting in increased demand, while the

costs incurred by owners in eradicating the disease were small and more than offset by the greater value of the stock.... It shows that eradication of tuberculosis from heavily infected herds is by no means an insoluble problem, and it demonstrates clearly the progress in tuberculosis eradication which can be achieved by providing the relatively small incentives of free tuberculin-testing and free expert advice."

Buckwheat Mayne R. Coe, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, writing in
Middlings the Northwestern Miller (November 15), says in part: "....In
 trials at the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station,
Bechdel found that for milk production buckwheat middlings have a value equal to that of corn gluten feed. Studies by Longwell and by Robinson indicate that the proteins of buckwheat middlings have a high feeding value for growing and fattening pigs, being superior to that of wheat middlings and equal to or better than that of linseed meal. When used with other protein feeds, for example, linseed meal, tankage, wheat middlings, and alfalfa meal, as a supplement to corn, rapid and economical growth resulted. Livesay and Stillwell found that buckwheat middlings produced more rapid gain in weight in swine and required less concentrates to produce 100 pounds gains than did standard wheat middlings when each was fed in conjunction with corn and tankage. Other experiments conducted by Longwell to ascertain the vitamin potency of buckwheat middlings revealed that vitamins A and D are either absent or present in only very small quantities. When the buckwheat middlings were fed to pigs as the only source of these vitamins, the pigs developed the typical A and D deficiency symptoms. These findings are corroborated by Shimoda and his colleagues. On the other hand, buckwheat is abundantly supplied with water-soluble vitamin B, according to experiments by Palladin and also by Shimoda...."

Naval Stores "....In a large district surrounding the southeastern
in Georgia angle of Georgia, a very interesting and significant piece
 of forest history has been working out in the last dozen
years," says Austin Cary, writing on "Forests Take Care of Themselves" in the American Lumberman (November 11). "This section is the heart of the present-day naval stores industry. Fifteen years ago, naval stores extraction was looked on as the most destructive of all our forest industries. Not only did outsiders proclaim it as such, but its own numbers tacitly admitted the fact in looking on it as a failing industry, soon to disappear for lack of timber to work on. A little later, however, stimulating agencies began to operate in that section; they persisted, too, and here is what the trade paper of the industry said recently of the results that followed: "The scientific spirit that impels continued painstaking investigation has changed the whole conception of the future of this great southern industry. It removed the false impression that the industry was doomed, and reestablished it as an industry that could be easily and permanently maintained in full producing powers. The rate at which slash and longleaf pines were shown to grow to a suitable producing stage opened all eyes to the fact that raising pine trees for profit was not a matter of several generations, but merely part of a continuous program readily carried out by any landowner, and especially by those engaged in the production of naval stores...."

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LI, No. 49

Section 1

November 27, 1933

FRENCH STRIKES

Two country-wide manifestations against the existing economic order took place in France yesterday when hundreds of thousands of farmers and about 30,000 coal miners converged on dozens of cities and towns in a common protest, says a Paris wireless to the New York Times. Because of the predominance of agricultural interests in France and the political as well as the social and economic power of the farmers, their protests were graver than the miners'. Reduction of government expenses, protection against foreign competition and subsidies and loans were among the things demanded. In conclusion the farmers threatened that if their demands were ignored they would not hesitate to take direct action.

ITALIAN SUGAR

That the program of the Italian beet sugar industry, looking to curtailment of production, appears to be meeting with success is revealed in a report from Consul Homer Brett, Milan, made public by the Commerce Department. The recent sugar campaign was one of the briefest on record. Total production, the report shows, will approximate 270,000 metric tons, which compares with an annual average output over the past five years of around 315,000 tons. It is believed that the present season's reduction of acreage will be maintained in the coming year. (Press.)

A.F. OF L. ON EMPLOYMENT

Unemployment rose in October to 10,076,000, an increase of about 11,000 over the previous month, according to the American Federation of Labor, but was 1,510,000 under October, 1932. The survey added that there was every evidence that the NRA program was keeping the situation under better control than was usual at this time of year. (New York Times.)

U.S. EXPORTS INCREASE

United States exports in October reached the highest point for any month since October 1931, climbing \$33,892,000 over those for September. Commerce Department figures gave the total as \$194,000,000, compared with \$160,108,000 for September and \$153,090,000 for October last year. (New York Times.)

MIDWEST BUSINESS

Business in leading lines in this territory is making a better showing than it did and its reports are the most cheerful for more than a month, says a Chicago report to the New York Times. More persons are being employed, Chicago alone having given work to more than 40,000 in the last week on roads and other projects and more are expected to be employed in the next few weeks, weather permitting.

Section 2

F.E.R.A. Buys Federal Emergency Relief Administration has allotted 100,000 sheep \$200,000 for purchase of 100,000 sheep, mostly breeding ewes, from the overgrazed Navajo Indian range. The meat from the animals will be processed and distributed among destitute Indians of the northern plains States as relief rations this winter. The Federal Surplus Relief Corp. has requested bids from packers for processing and cold storage. It was stated that the Navajo jurisdictions have a sheep and goat population close to one and a half million head. Grazing experts estimate this is double the number the land can support without destruction to the forage. (Wall Street Journal, November 24.)

Individualism of Farmers Samuel Lubell and Walter D. Everett, writing on "As the Farmer Sees It" in Current History for December, say in part: "...The great obstacle to the smooth operation of the Agriculture Adjustment Act in past months has been the failure on the part of the farmers to cooperate whole-heartedly. That failure was due chiefly to 'incompatibility! The philosophy of the new deal is collectivistic. Farmers are actually more individualistic now than ever before. In meeting the depression they have turned back to doing as 'we did in Ninety-three.' Greater self-sufficiency has become their aim. Farmers are raising more of their own food and placing less reliance upon cash incomes. Simpler methods of farming have taken the place of the specialized techniques of the Nineteen Twenties. Tractors are lying idle while horses, mules and farmhands, often working on a barter basis, are toiling in the fields. Social life has become decentralized. The depression has not inclined the farmer to forsake his traditional habits of thought, his old ways of living for something new. Rather it has turned the clock back in many farm-houses. Farmers feel that one of the chief reasons for their sorry plight is that they were too prone to flock to the city in the past. For the future of the American farm they are looking not to collectivistic action but to the training of better farmers--better according to pioneer standards. Farmers are thinking of their troubles in habitual terms; the agricultural administrators are steeped in the economics of a new day...."

Cotton for Roads "The use of cotton fabric membrane in the construction of secondary roads in America has prompted engineers to test further the application of this form of construction to European highways", says Roads and Road Construction (London) for November. "Already three experimental strips employing the cotton fabric membrane are being constructed in Holland. In one case the fabric, with asphaltic treatment, will be applied directly to the surface of a gravel road. The second test strip will involve the application of asphalt-impregnated fabric to a road which has had several treatments with bituminous surfacing. The practicability of embedding a coarse cotton fabric into the soil of roadways where, after being treated with tar, it acts as a binder and a waterproof blanket in minimising erosion and fractures in the road surface, has been demonstrated in South Carolina, U. S. A., as the result of experimental work by the new uses division of the Cotton Textile

Institute, Inc., whose experiments were begun as far back as 1926. It is interesting to note that these first experiments were made with the deliberate intention of demonstrating to foreign countries the fact that cotton fabric or loose cotton, whichever proved most satisfactory, could be used, with the result of lower construction costs in road construction."

Elm Disease At a conference in Albany, New York, November 2, on the Dutch Elm Conference elm disease, a committee of three was named to work out a program and make recommendations on eradicating diseased trees, carrying on research and publicity work, and promoting general publicity. It was felt that all such efforts should be co-ordinated with those of the Federal Department of Agriculture which should take charge of the scouting of new infected trees in New York State as well as elsewhere. It was also suggested that Washington should finance the destruction of infected trees under authority delegated to it by the States. Another recommendation was that some authority be sent to Europe to study the disease there and especially to ascertain what types and species of elms are resistant. While some doubt was expressed as to whether complete eradication was possible, it was unanimously agreed that so long as there is any such possibility, eradication work should be tried for at least two years before restricting the activities to research and control. (Florists Exchange, November 18.)

Rock Garden Society "The rock garden society of the Middle West is no longer merely a project--it is in action and memberships are rolling in," says Florists Exchange for November 18. "The response from all parts of the Middle West since the idea was first announced is surprising and already more States have had to be added. It is felt that this movement will prove a Godsend for growers of all kinds of horticultural products. One reason for not waiting until spring to form the society was that the amateur gardener is too busy at that time to bother with anything new and the commercial man is too much tied up with his business to offer suggestions as to what the organizations should do. The society will at present limit its publication to a four-page leaflet issued once a month. But it will put its effort on short courses or one-day schools to show people how to build rock gardens. It aims to secure a man--the best in the country--to build these gardens and explain while he works. In the large cities these schools will be conducted on Sundays. The States included in its territory are Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Arkansas."

Trichinosis Resistance When rats are fed a diet lacking in vitamin A their resistance to trichinosis is very much lowered, Dr. O. R. McCoy of Rochester, N.Y., reported to the American Society of Tropical Medicine at Richmond, Va. Dr. McCoy did not draw any conclusions from his rat studies as to the effect of vitamin A deficiency on human resistance to the disease. However, one school of scientific thought now holds that lack of vitamin A in the human diet causes lowered resistance to infections in general. (Science Service, November 9.)

Section 3 Market Quotations

Nov. 24--Liv stock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.25; cows good \$3.00-4.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.50; vealers good and choice \$4.00-5.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.25-4.50. Hogs; 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.65-3.95; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.00-4.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.50-4.00; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.00-3.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.75-7.35; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.50-6.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 84-88¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.*, K.C. 78 $\frac{3}{4}$ -81¢; Chi. 84-86¢; St.Louis 84 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ (Nom); No. 1 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -86 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 70¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ -79 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 59 $\frac{1}{4}$ -62 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 white corn, St.Louis 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); No. 2 yellow, K. C. 41 $\frac{3}{4}$ -43¢; St. Louis 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 45¢; St. Louis 42-43¢; No. 2 white oats, St. Louis 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 white, Minneap. 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ -31 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; K. C. 31-33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St.Louis 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 64-67¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.70 $\frac{3}{4}$ -1.73 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Fruits and Veggies.: Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-1.75 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.07-1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.25-1.40 in the East; \$1.12-1.20 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. stock \$1.25 carlot sales in Chi.; \$1.00-1.05 f.o.b. Waupaca. N.Y. yellow onions brought 75¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in the East; 80¢-85 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 75¢-\$1 in consuming centers with f.o.b. sales 70-80¢ at West Michigan points. N.Y. Danish type cabbage ranged \$38-45 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$33-35 f.o.b. Rochester. E.S. Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes brought \$1-2.50 per stave barrel in city markets. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.25-1.35 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, R. I. Greening apples \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.25 and McIntosh \$1.25-1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in N.Y. City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 11 points to 9.80¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.71¢. December future contracts on the N. Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 9.91¢, and on the N. Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 14 points to 9.90¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 91 Score, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 Score, 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No.1. fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, 12-13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; S. Daisies, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ -13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Y. Americas, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ -13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30-34¢; Standards, 25-29¢; Firsts, 24¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LI, No. 50

Section 1

November 28, 1933

STOCKYARD STRIKE

Eight thousand workmen in the Chicago Union Stock Yards were on strike last night for higher wages and a shorter work week, says a report to the New York Times. The movement was reported to be spreading after a day of confusion in the world's largest live stock exchange. In the early morning and forenoon, 700 motor trucks loaded with cattle, sheep and hogs blocked all streets in the neighborhood of the yards. Some of the drivers remained in line for ten hours, while striking handlers jeered them and refused to unload their stock.

WARNS AGAINST CUT-RATE DRUGS

A warning by the New York State Board of Pharmacy to patrons of "cut-rate" and other stores selling cosmetics, drugs and miscellaneous products was issued yesterday through George W. Mather, secretary of the board, following the presentation of a report showing that almost 44 percent of brands of four articles commonly sold by the stores were of substandard quality. The items studied, because of a large number of complaints, were peroxide of hydrogen, witch hazel, bay rum, and mineral oil, Mr. Mather said. (New York Times.)

RESUME WHEAT CONFERENCE

Faced with an even greater glut of wheat than was feared last summer, members of the International Advisory Commission on Wheat met in London yesterday to review the working of the wheat agreement, which twenty-one nations signed at London three months ago, according to a London cable to the New York Times. The delegates listened to facts and figures which, on the surface at least, were encouraging. Exact figures were not made public, but the European crop was reported to be 10 percent above the average.

EDUCATION OFFICE

Consolidation of two major Federal agencies dealing with the promotion of education under the Department of the Interior was announced yesterday by Secretary Ickes. An official order merged the functions of the Federal Board for Vocational Education and the Office of Education in the Department of the Interior. Dr. George F. Zook, Commissioner of Education, will direct activities of the enlarged Federal Office of Education. The merger will not result in the dismissal of any employees, it was said. All have received permanent appointments. (Washington Post.)

Trade with Russia "....There is a possibility of developing an export outlet with Russia for some of America's major farm products," says an editorial in the Weekly Kansas City Star (November 22).

"The standards of living in Russia are extremely low. There is an acute shortage of textiles, livestock and fats, all of which are surplus commodities in this country. The production of surplus wheat in Russia is confined to the southern portion, particularly to Crimea and the Ukraine along the Black Sea. There is an extreme shortage of all bread stuffs in Asiatic Russia, which indicates a possibility of exports from our northwestern states. The greatest hope, however, is in the export of cotton. Although Russia grows some cotton, it is accomplished under most unfavorable conditions, requiring irrigation if extended on a large scale. They could use at least 3 million bales a year, the major part of which might come from the United States. There is an extreme shortage of meat animals of all types. Breeders of purebred livestock may find an outlet for a part of their surplus of both beef and dairy cattle, sheep and swine. Russia may also furnish an outlet for lard, which formerly was sold to Germany. As an export trade presupposes an import trade of equal volume we will be compelled to accept Russian products in pay for any wheat, cattle, livestock or fats that we export. These may include furs, pulp wood, fine needlework and embroideries, tin, manganese, salicin and other medicinal requirements..."

Potato Disease The North British Agriculturist for November says: "In in England the report issued by the Department of Agriculture of the seed testing station it is stated that in 1931 an experiment was carried out to ascertain if mosaic or leaf roll could be transmitted from a diseased tuber to a healthy tuber by means of the cutting knife. Twelve tubers from leaf roll plants were cut alternately with twelve tubers from healthy plants. The same number of tubers was used in a similar experiment with severe mosaic. The cut healthy tubers gave rise to healthy plants in every case. The experiment was repeated in 1932 with six tubers of healthy British Queen alternating six tubers of British Queen affected with leaf roll. Twelve tubers of healthy Dunbar Cavalier alternating twelve tubers of Dunbar Cavalier with crinkle and twelve tubers of healthy Golden Wonder alternating twelve tubers of Golden Wonder with crinkle. All the cut healthy tubers gave rise to healthy plants. Contrary to popular opinion it does not seem likely that transmission of disease is effected in this way."

Lumber Lumber production in 1933 will be approximately 13,000,-
Output 000,000 feet, hardwood probably totaling somewhat over 2,000,-
000,000 and softwoods about 10,750,000,000 feet, according to a survey of The National Lumber Manufacturers Association based on the results of mill reports for the first 44 weeks of the current year. This is an increase of about 30 percent. During 1932, according to revised figures of the Census Bureau, production totaled 10,151,232,000 feet as compared with 16,522,643,000 feet in 1931 and 36,886,032,000 feet in 1929. Washington, Oregon and California are the leading producing states in 1932, California, as the ranking third state, displacing Louisiana and Mississippi, one of whom had held that position for ten years. (Wall Street Journal, November 24.)

Tree Planting The Civilian Conservation Corps will plant nearly 50,-
by C.C.C. 000,000 young trees next spring to aid in control of erosion
in the central and southern states, Robert Fechner, director
of emergency conservation work, has announced. Most of the trees will be
black locusts, which are preferred in erosion prevention. Pines also will
be used where the soil and climate are suitable, and willows, cottonwoods and
sycamores will be planted in the wetter localities, while red cedars will go
in the drier soils. The Forest Service says more than 39,000,000 black
locusts seedlings are available for planting, 25,000,000 being in Indiana.
The C.C.C. camps are expected to use at least 36,000,000 of these. (Press.)

Canadian Flour Flour-milling is enrolled among the Canadian industries
in which recovery is under way, a bulletin from the Canadian
Pacific Railway reports. Production is above last year in
recent months, and so are exports. The price of flour has risen so that the
returns to the mills have improved. The export market absorbs normally
half or a little more of the Canadian production, and the Canadian mills
have a capacity which will admit of great expansion in output. "Production
figures are now available for the first nine months of the current year and in
seven of these months output has been above last year. An increase over
last year has been exhibited by every month since March. (New York Times,
November 21.)

Newsprint Production Tonnage of newsprint produced in Canada in October was 21.5
percent above that in October last year and 6.7 percent above
that in September this year, according to the News Print Service
Bureau. United States mills also increased their production, with the result
that the aggregate of the two countries' output in October was 8.4 percent
greater than in September and 16.7 percent higher than in October last year.
Shipments also rose sharply during October but they were slightly smaller
than production. Consequently stocks were 1,538 tons higher on November 1
than on October 1, but they were 23,795 tons less than on November 1, 1932.
(Wall Street Journal, November 25.)

English Elm Quarantine The Gardeners' Chronicle (London) for November 4 says that
an order has been made by the Minister of Agriculture and
Fisheries under the Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, 1877 to
1927, and by arrangement with the forestry commissioners under the Forestry
Act, 1919, with the object of preventing the introduction into England of
diseases which might prove injurious to forest trees. This order (effective
December 1) prohibits the landing in England or Wales from any country other
than Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, the Isle of Man or
the Channel Islands, or any living plants of the following eight genera of
the order Pinaceae: Abies, Larix, Picea, Pinus, Pseudotsuga, Sequoia, Thuja,
and Tsuga. The order further requires that health certificates prescribed
under the importation of plants order of 1933 to accompany living plants
imported from abroad must include a statement to the effect that the consign-
ment does not contain any plants of the genera now prohibited.

Section 3 Market Quotations

Nov. 27--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.25; cows good \$3.00-4.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.50; vealers good and choice \$4.00-5.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.25-4.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.40-3.80; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.65-3.85; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.25-3.75; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.75-3.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.75-7.40; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.50-6.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 81-7 $\frac{7}{8}$ -84-7 $\frac{7}{8}$ ¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.* K.C. 77-78 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. 82 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St.Louis 83¢; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St.Louis 84¢; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 68¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 75-3 $\frac{7}{8}$ -77-3 $\frac{7}{8}$ ¢; No. 2 rye Minneap. 55-3 $\frac{7}{8}$ -58-3 $\frac{7}{8}$ ¢; No. 2 white corn, St. Louis 44-45¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 41-42¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ -45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 29-5 $\frac{7}{8}$ -30-5 $\frac{7}{8}$ ¢; K. C. 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ -32¢; St.Louis 33-33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 63-66¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.71 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.74 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Fruits and Veggies.: Mo. sacked Green Mountain potatoes brought \$1.50-1.75 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.05-1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.30-1.45 in the East; \$1.12-1.19 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked stock \$1.25-1.30 carlot sales in Chi.; \$1-1.05 f.o.b. Waupaca. N.Y. Danish type cabbage ranged \$40-45 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$33-34 f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina Pointed type \$1.75-\$2 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ - bushel hamper in the East. N.Y. and Midwestern yellow onions ranged 75¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in city markets; 80-85¢ f.o.b. Rochester and 75-85¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. N.Y. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1-1.25 per bushel basket in N.Y. City; McIntosh \$1.25-1.50 and f.o.b. sales of Baldwins \$1.10 at Western N.Y. E. S. Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes ranged \$1.10-2.25 per stave barrel in city markets, top of \$2.75 in Chi. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.20-1.40 per bushel hamper in the Middle West.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 22 points to 9.53¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.60¢. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 20 points to 9.69¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 19 points to 9.63¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 91 Score, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 Score, 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12-13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; S. Daisies, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ -13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Y. Americas, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30-34¢; Standards, 25-29¢; Firsts, 24¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. II, No. 51

Section 1

November 29, 1933

WORLD WHEAT To help solve the world's wheat problems, French and German members of the International Wheat Commission were understood last night to have proposed that all adherents of a world wheat pact agree on a limited scale of prices for wheat and wheat flour exports, according to a London report to the Associated Press.

STOCK YARD STRIKES An agreement proposed by the NRA Regional Labor Board for ending the strike of 8,000 workmen in the Union Stock Yards was refused last night by the strikers, says a Chicago report to the New York Times. They voted to remain on strike until the wage agreement satisfactory to them has been signed. The labor board's agreement had been tentatively accepted by union representatives and employer executives, pending a vote by the strikers.

LOREE ON RAILROADS Faith in the future of the railroads was expressed yesterday by L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Company, at a luncheon of the Bond Club in New York. He instanced improvements made by his company to show how the railroads should cope with changing conditions in transportation. "The truck just now is 'hi-jacking' the business, and largely entering the field of less-than-carload lots. That field is less than 2 percent of the ton-mileage handled by the railroads, but it takes 25 percent of their equipment to handle it. If we could find the way to give it away, we would be delighted..."

JEWISH FARM SETTLEMENT A 1,000-acre tract in a near-by part of New Jersey has been obtained for a model Jewish industrial-agrarian settlement and registration of candidates for the project is under way, it was announced yesterday. It is expected that the first settlers will be on the ground and working by next spring. Benjamin Brown, agricultural expert, said that on the first tract 200 families would be settled, recruited largely from unemployed workers of the needle trade industry. Each settler, he said, will have a house and a one-acre tract for growing truck garden products for his own use. All other garden and dairying and other activities, he added, will be carried out in a community manner. (New York Times.)

REEMPLOYMENT The country has in operation a network of 2,400 Federal employment offices to place workers on jobs in private industry and on public and civil works projects, Secretary Perkins said yesterday. One hundred of the offices will be permanent and the others temporary. (New York Times.)

Section 2

William A. Taylor "I note from an appreciative article in the Florists Exchange for November 11 that Dr. William A. Taylor of the Department of Agriculture, having reached the age limit, has been placed on the retired list, the action to take effect December 31," says John Watson, of Winona, Contario, in Florists Exchange (November 25). "Dr. Taylor's work brought him into close touch with the nurserymen. I am safe in saying that there is not a man who knows Dr. Taylor or ever came in contact with his work, who does not hold him in the highest regard and does not now wish him long life and health and happiness in his retirement.... We have, in the departments at Washington, a group of men, and not a small group, either, who have chosen to devote their talents and to give their lives to the public service. They knew, when they entered the service, that even in the highest places open to them as heads of bureaus, their incomes, fixed by law, would afford them no more than a very modest living. They knew, too, that in private business or in the employ of big corporations, they could, many of them, earn far more money than the Government would pay them. Men of their type, holding high ideals, looking upon public service as a duty, a privilege and an honor, put behind them the thought of mere money making.... Dr. Taylor is one of that group of department career men. There is something very fine, something wholesome and stimulating in the example of men like Dr. Taylor, of men whose only expected reward is the honor of serving their country -- our country. They are fine Americans. It is just such examples, just such lives as theirs, lived in the spirit of high ideals of public service, that make us realize how Paul felt when he boasted, 'I am a Roman citizen!' that make us proud to boast in the same spirit, 'Civis Americanus sum!' Dr. Taylor, in his quiet way, has helped to make it mean, by the contribution of his life and labors, something more to be an American.... I am saying only what a hundred men I know, feel; saying it for those who may not have thought of saying it in this way, in this place."

Commodity Prices Professor Irving Fisher's index number of commodity prices based on 100 as the average for 1926, is 71.7 which compares with 72.1 a week ago, 71.6 two weeks ago, 71.8 three weeks ago and 71.6 four weeks ago, says a report to the New York Times (November 26). The average of October 15, at 72.2, was the highest of the year to date; the average of March 5, at 55, was the lowest. The top in 1932 was 66.3, in the first week of January; the average of the last week in December, 57.6, was the lowest.

Loans by Land Banks More than \$100,000,000 of farm mortgage loans were made by or through the Federal land banks from organizations of the Farm Credit Administration May 27 until November 24, Governor Wm. I. Myers announced. This includes both first mortgage loans made by the land banks and first or second mortgage loans of the land bank commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration, which were handled through the land banks. "This total reflects an enormous increase in the volume of business, occurring at a sharply increasing rate each month since last July," Governor Myers said. "In the entire calendar year 1932 the total of loans closed was but \$27,569,800. During recent days loans have been running about \$3,000,000 per day, or above the average per whole month from January through April."

Such a large increase in the volume of business was made possible by an extraordinary increase in the force of appraisers. Every piece of property which is the subject of an application for a mortgage loan must be appraised before a loan is made. When the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933 was passed in May, the land banks had only 212 appraisers to handle all the business that was made possible by that act, for relieving pressure on farmers with mortgages. The staff of appraisers has been increased to more than 4,000 working at the present time, and there are several hundred more in training...."

Rays Detect Seed Grades The uncanny power, of ultraviolet rays, to detect what is hidden from ordinary eyes, is now turned on the farmers' seed, says a London report to Science Service (November 7). Tests at Queens University, Belfast, show that ultraviolet light reveals differences in the grade of seed that are not shown up in ordinary light. The experiments were conducted by P. A. Linahan and S. P. Mercer. Rye-grass seed used in the tests were found to be fluorescent when inferior in grade. The type which is superior for farming uses was found to be non-fluorescent. The two kinds of seed are usually mixed or hybridized in stocks of rye grass when it is planted for pasture. The same test has also been applied to distinguish varieties of wheat and barley and to find the relative vitality of seed potatoes.

New Method of Storing Potatoes "A novel method of storing potatoes is described in La Tribune Horticole, of Brussels, which is said to preserve them in good condition much longer than most of the methods usually adopted", says the Gardeners' Chronicle, (November 11). "It is said to be followed in Finland, and consists of packing the potatoes in barrels. The barrels are first sunk in a trench to about half their depth; they are then filled, in layers, with damp peat and potatoes alternately, the tubers being arranged so that they do not touch one another; the last layer of peat is rather thick, about 15 cm. The lid of the barrel is then covered with tar-coated paper, after being weighted with a layer of 25 cm. of earth. Then a second layer of earth is laid on, and another sheet of tarred paper; when the 'roof' of earth and tarred paper is completed, the row of covered barrels has the appearance of a silo. When the frosts approach, a fresh covering of earth is laid on to afford the necessary protection. At the end of May, when the barrels are opened the tubers are said to be found in a perfect state of preservation, the peat dust being shaken off without leaving the least trace, and the potatoes can be used for six weeks afterwards. About fifteen percent of the tubers may show slight markings where the natural process of decay has been arrested, the arrestation being due to the presence of tannin and other organic acids. The financial result of preservation in this way is remarkable, the potatoes being saleable at a price which more than covers the original cost of this novel method of storing."

Atlas Sorgo Atlas sorgo, a forage crop with a phenomenal production, is taking the fancy of Nebraska farmers in semi-arid districts where corn is burned out year after year. P. H. Stewart, extension agronomist, says reports indicate atlas sorgo will outyield corn in many places and may even make 14 tons an acre. Corn grown for forage in similar districts would average about 8 tons to the acre. (Washington Post.)

Section 3 Market Quotations

Nov. 28--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.25; cows good \$3.00-4.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.50; vealers good and choice \$4.00-5.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.25-4.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.40-3.80; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.65-3.85; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.25-3.75; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.75-3.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.75-7.40; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.50-6.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $82\frac{1}{2}$ - $85\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.* K.C. $78-79\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. $83-85$ ¢ (Nom); St.Louis 84 ¢ (Nom); No. 2 S. R. Wr. St.Louis $85\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 69 ¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $76-3/8-78-3/8$ ¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap $54-3/8-57-3/8$ ¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. $41\frac{1}{4}-42\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis $45\frac{1}{2}-46$ ¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $45-46$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $29\frac{1}{2}-30\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; K. C. $32\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. $31\frac{1}{2}-32$ ¢; St.Louis $33-33\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. $63-66$ ¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap $\$1.74-1.77$.

Fruits and Veggies.: Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged $\$1.50-1.75$ per 100 pounds in eastern cities; $\$1.05-1.10$ f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites $\$1.30-1.50$ in the East; $\$1.12-1.18$ f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked stock $\$1.25-1.30$ carlot sales in Chi.; $\$1-1.05$ f.o.b. Waupaca. N.Y. and Midwestern yellow onions ranged 75 ¢- $\$1.10$ per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; 85 ¢ f.o.b. Rochester and 80 ¢- 85 ¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. N.Y. Danish type cabbage $\$40-45$ bulk per ton in terminal markets; $\$34-35$ f.o.b. Rochester. E. S. Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes ranged $\$1.10-2.75$ per stave barrel in eastern cities. Tenn. Nancy Halls $\$1.20-1.40$ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. No. 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples $\$1-1.25$ and McIntosh $\$1.25-1.50$ per bushel basket in N.Y. City; Baldwins 90 ¢- 95 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 11 points to 9.64 ¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.76 ¢. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 9.76 ¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 9.74 ¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, $23\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 91 Score, $22\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 Score, $22\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, $12-13\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; S. Daisies, $12\frac{3}{4}-13\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Y. Americas, $12\frac{1}{4}-13\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $30-34$ ¢; Standards, $25-29$ ¢; Firsts, 24 ¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LI, No. 52

Section 1

December 1, 1933

MAY BUY

U.S. COTTON

The feeling that American cotton might form the basis of an Italo-Soviet agreement when Premier Mussolini and Maxim Litvinoff meet, was current in business circles in Rome last night, says a Rome report to the Associated Press. In business circles it was generally felt the Soviet would purchase a large quantity of American cotton with the assistance of American credits in consequence of the Russo-American treaty. Some of this cotton, they hope, can be given to Italy, which is also a large buyer of American cotton, in satisfaction of the Soviet debt.

N.R.A. PLAN IN ARGENTINA

Members of the United States delegation of the Pan-American Conference received yesterday with keenest interest news from Buenos Aires that Argentina had launched a national recovery plan very similar to President Roosevelt's, says a Montevideo report to the New York Times. The decrees already issued provide for controlled, depreciated currency; controlled grain prices by a newly created grain control board, and a vast project of public works to solve unemployment.

CALIFORNIA WINE INDUSTRY

With the end of the eighteenth amendment only a few days away, the California wine industry is resuming work after 14 years of idleness, according to the Business Outlook. This year about 30,000,000 gallons will be made, none of which can be used for a year or more, and much will be held for further ageing and blending. Wineries operating during prohibition in the State number 150. Before prohibition they totaled 700. This year 15 new ones have been established, while many old ones will be reopened. The wineries now total about 325. (Washington Post.)

R.R. FARES REDUCED

A sweeping reduction in passenger fares, which will be put into effect today by the western railroads, will leave the East and New England as the only regions in which no efforts have been made to reduce these rates below the standard rates of 3.6 cents a mile, established in 1920. The new western rate is elastic, ranging from 2 to 3 cents a mile, with the probability that most passengers will be able to travel at 2 cents a mile. (Press.)

LIVING COSTS

The cost of living for the industrial worker has advanced less from the low point of this year than retail, wholesale or department store prices, the National Industrial Conference Board reports. Retail prices declined 38.4 percent from the 1929 high to the low this year and recovered 29.7 percent of the loss in climbing to the October high level. (Associated Press.)

Section 2

World Cotton Consumption World consumption of American cotton in October is estimated by the New York Cotton Exchange Service at 1,223,000 bales, against 1,196,000 in September and 1,205,000 in October a year ago. Total consumption for the first three months of this season, ended October 31, was 3,681,000 bales, against 3,440,000 in the first quarter of last season. Although the gain from September to October was less than the usual seasonal gain, says the Service, consumption in October was the largest for any October since 1929, and the total for the first quarter of the season was the largest for any like period since the 1928-1929 season. The gain of 2.3 percent from September to October this season compares with the average gain of 6.6 percent from September to October in the last eight years. World stock of American cotton on October 31, including the unpicked portion of the crop, was 20,791,000 bales, against 22,462,000 at the end of October last year. The stock at world mills totaled 2,536,000 bales, as against 2,283,000 a year earlier. Stocks outside mills totaled 18,255,000 bales, against 20,179,000, October 31, 1932 (Wall Street Journal November 28.)

"Crinkle" of Potatoes "The virus disease of potatoes known as 'crinkle' causes a great deal of damage," says Nature (London) November 4. "It has been studied extensively, but its symptoms were erratic and rarely constant upon one host. Recent work by several investigators has shown that the disease is caused by a mixture of viruses, and a paper from the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, I.F.S., by Miss P. Clinch and Mr. J. B. Loughnane, contributes to our knowledge of the constituent viruses....A crinkle disease, identical with that occurring under natural conditions, can be produced if a potato plant is infected with 'simple mosaic' and with virus 'A'. The reactions of these constituent viruses of crinkle and also of interveinal mosaic and up-to-date streak upon different hosts are described and their methods of transmission are discussed. The 'A' virus is similar to the 'Y' virus described by Dr. K. M. Smith of Cambridge, though distinct from it, and simple mosaic is similar in type to the 'X' virus of the same investigator...."

Farm Relief Bruce Bliven, writing from Des Moines on "Milo Reno and His Farmers" for the New Republic (November 29), discusses Government help for the farmers. One paragraph says: "The real test will come a year or more hence, when we shall know whether the allotment plan has actually succeeded in reducing production by the stipulated quotas--or indeed, at all. There are wheat experts in Chicago, not connected with the Government, who insist that the 15-percent curtailment of acreage under Government contract will not cut down the coming year's wheat crop by a bushel. This is because many farmers who refrained from raising wheat for the two years past, and are therefore not eligible for the agreement, are going back into production next year, lured by the hope of higher prices. There is a good deal of talk in the Middle West about bootleg production, about leasing the Government your poorest land and increasing the yield per acre of the rest, and so on. It will be many months, before we shall know the truth about these things...."

Forest Conservation Pacific Pulp & Paper Industry, in an article on forest conservation, quotes Wilson Compton, speaking at the recent Forest Conservation Conference on behalf of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, saying that: "...No rehabilitation of the forest products industries will be either complete or lasting which does not effectuate the protection and the maintenance of the forest resources. That the continuing unsatisfactory forest situation is largely due to past unwise public land policies, to present unwise state timber taxation policies, and to the destructive competition to which largely both these factors have given rise, does not alter the fact itself. These adverse economic conditions to which public policy, both present and past, have been a great contributing factor, are not within the control of any forest owner or of any forest industry. They are, however, not beyond the control of the combined forces of the Federal Government, the forest owners and the forest industries. The purposes of this conference are limited specifically to recommend to the Secretary of Agriculture 'public measures' and to the Lumber Code Authority 'industrial action' necessary and practicable for the 'conservation and sustained production of forest resources'. The most useful practical result of these conferences will be such action as may aid the forest products industries in their logical local or regional divisions to establish, first, satisfactory standards, and second, a system of effective machinery through which desirable standards, step by step, as economic conditions permit, may be converted into established forest industry practice. Thus may the industries eventually achieve rehabilitation of the lumber and timber products industries, conservation and sustained production of forest resources, sustained yield forest management and permanent sources of employment."

Vitamin A and Infection "There has been a good deal of argument as to whether it is justifiable to call vitamin A 'anti-infective,' and some of the discussion has gone beyond the probabilities," says an editorial in The Lancet (London) for November 18. What then is the evidence? It is quite clear that in rats a well-defined partial deficiency of vitamin A conduces to a cornification of the mucous membrane which permits the entrance of infections in various parts of the body; and this does not happen with other vitamin deficiencies. So far the facts are scarcely in dispute. But when we seek the analogue for these infections in the human being, we reach a point where opinions conspicuously differ. It was hoped at first that puerperal sepsis and the commoner respiratory infections of infants and young children would prove to be the analogues, and that with a more abundant supply of vitamin A their incidence would be much reduced. So far as respiratory infection is concerned, however, this hope has not been realised. A number of large-scale trials have been made in which groups of children, generally in institutions, have been treated with cod-liver oil, carotene, halibut-liver oil, or some form of vitamin-A concentrate, and compared with similar groups untreated. But the results have been consistently disappointing...Inquiries leave little doubt that the incidence of respiratory illness amongst the ordinary child population of Great Britain or the United States cannot be lowered by prophylactic treatment with vitamin A; for this class of disease vitamin A is certainly not an anti-infective vitamin...."

Section 3
Market Quotations

Nov. 29,--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.25; cows good \$3.00-4.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.50; vealers good and choice \$4.00-6.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.50-4.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.40-3.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.75-3.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.40-3.90; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.25-3.00; slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.75-7.40; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.50-6.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $85\frac{1}{2}$ - $87\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.* K. C. 79-80¢; Chi. $86\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $70\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $79\frac{1}{4}$ - $81\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 55-58¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $41\frac{1}{2}$ -42¢; No.3 yellow, Chi. $45\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $29\frac{1}{2}$ - $30\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; K.C. $32\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. $31\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 63-65¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $\$1.76\frac{1}{2}$ - $1.79\frac{1}{2}$.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 7 points to 9.71¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.73¢. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 9.83¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 9.80¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $23\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 91 Score, $22\frac{5}{4}$ ¢; 90 Score, $22\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12- $13\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; S. Daisies $12\frac{1}{4}$ - $13\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Y. Americas, $12\frac{1}{4}$ - $13\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30-34¢; Standards, 25-29¢; Firsts, 24¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. II, No. 53

Section 1

December 2, 1933

TOBACCO PRICES UP

With the close of sales for the month of November, the Martinsville (Va.) tobacco market had handled over two and a half million pounds of the leaf thus far this season, says a report to the Baltimore Sun. Deliveries have brought the season's record to 2,517,788 pounds, bringing \$406,515.85, or an average of \$16.15 on the 100 pounds. Deliveries for the corresponding period last year totaled 1,638,304 pounds, netting \$138,106.94, or an average of \$8.43 per 100 pounds.

MILK CONTROL IN NEW YORK

After eight months the State's experiment in controlling milk prices has reached a two-fold crisis, according to an Albany report to the Associated Press. After jumping from 1 cent to 3.8 cents a quart, the farmer's milk price has started slipping back. Latest figures, anxiously studied by the control board, show that farmers now are getting about 3.6 cents. Constitutionality of the State's experiment will be tested Monday before the Supreme Court of the United States. Chairman Charles H. Baldwin blames overproduction for the tendency of prices to slip back. "We have found that we cannot have price control without production control," Mr. Baldwin said.

WHEAT BOARDS PROPOSED

Premier J. E. Brownlee of Alberta suggests wheat marketing boards for the large wheat exporting nations, each with control of the entire production of its country, says a Calgary report to the Associated Press. Speaking yesterday before the annual meeting of the Alberta Wheat Pool, he proposed that Canada take the lead in establishing such a board. The Premier blamed the world's surplus wheat supply on the policies in Canada and the United States of adhering so long to the gold standard.

TRADE SLOWER

The general tempo of trade was slower this week, and an element of caution appears to be tempering both commercial and industrial operations, according to the weekly review of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. "The best reports," the review said, "were received from the agricultural and industrial sections, where those employed by the program of the Civil Works Administration received their first pay checks last Saturday." (Press.)

PRICE INDEX

Wholesale commodity prices suffered a reaction during the past week, according to figures issued yesterday by Isidor Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics. The upward trend which had been in progress since the middle of October was halted, and prices went down to the level of nearly a month ago. (New York Times.)

Section 2

Erosion Survey "....The extent to which sections of the Tennessee River Under T. V. A. basin are fast becoming the 'bad lands' of the East is revealed in the report of a preliminary survey of the Norris Dam watershed made for the Tennessee Valley Authority by H. H. Bennett, recently appointed chief of the new bureau of soil erosion control in the Department of Interior, and made public by Edward C. M. Richards, chief forester of the authority, who accompanied and cooperated with Mr. Bennett in the survey. Of the 1,856,000 acres which constitute the drainage area of the Clinch and Powell Rivers and Cove Creek and other streams that feed the reservoir area above the Norris Dam site, approximately sixty percent are in forest. Of the remaining 742,000 acres, which is now or has in the past been cleared for cultivation, sixty percent is, to quote Mr. Richards, 'absolutely destroyed for farming,' the soil washed away and the ground so ruined that it is out of the picture for future agricultural use. This means that 445,000 acres of waste land, or one-quarter of the surface of the watershed above the dam site, constitutes a serious menace to the proposed power and flowage control project. Silting, according to engineers' figures, is taking place in this region at the rate of about one percent a year. If this erosion and washing away is not halted then the Norris Dam would fill up twenty-five percent in that number of years. Preparatory plans are being pushed by the Department of Forestry and Soil Erosion for taking care of and using the twenty-five Civilian Conservation Corps camps which have been allocated to the Tennessee Valley Authority...." (American Forests, December.)

Blackhead of Turkeys Vaccination to make turkeys safe against the disease known as blackhead, their worst scourge at present, was held out as a possibility of the future by Dr. Ernest Edward Tyzzer of the Harvard Medical School, who spoke at Cambridge, Mass., before the National Academy of Sciences. Dr. Tyzzer warned against too sanguine hopes for immediate results, however, saying that "there are at the present time practical difficulties that prevent the adoption of the procedure for commercial purposes." Dr. Tyzzer has made a study of blackhead disease for many years. Lately he has been propagating the one-celled animal organisms that cause it outside the bodies of turkeys, on artificial culture media. Grown for long periods in this way, the protozoon gradually loses virulence, he said. It remains infective for young turkeys and other birds but no longer produces serious disease. Young turkeys infected through inoculated strains are protected against virulent strains of the protozoon which are almost 100 percent fatal to unprotected birds. The attenuated strains amount, in effect, to a vaccine analogous to the smallpox vaccine used on human beings. Blackhead was tracked to its causal organism in 1895 by Dr. Theobald Smith, now of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, with headquarters at Princeton, N.J., but at that time a member of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The protozoon bears the name *Histomonas meleagridis*. The disease afflicts quail, prairie chickens and ruffed grouse as well as turkeys. It also attacked the now extinct heath hen. Common chickens have it, but since it has very little effect on them they merely serve as carriers, and are probably the main channel for its fatal dissemination among turkeys. (Science Service, November 16.)

Federal Reclamation William Melcher, writing on "Economics of Federal Reclamation" in The Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics for November, says: "....Inasmuch as no more lands are needed for the production of agricultural crops at the present time and since the tendency is and should be to abandon poorer soils and to use only lands of great fertility, it would seem feasible for the Federal Government to furnish the water on a rental basis on the reclamation projects which are having difficulties in meeting payments. This annual rental charge could be based upon what the more fertile lands of the projects could bear and still be farmed at a profit. This rate of rental might be so adjusted according to the cost of construction that, after a certain number of annual rentals per acre had been paid, a permanent title to the water would be given to the farmer and he could use it on any lands he desired, subject only to the regulations of his own 'water users' association. This would, perhaps, result in the immediate abandonment of some lands not now profitable to farm. It would undoubtedly remove all complaints arising from the joint liability contract. It would also result in more economical use of the water and perhaps reduce the acreage that is water-logged. Along with this there could be provisions for drainage by farms or districts with the privilege of using the waters developed by drainage ditches, thus practicing an economy in the use of water....Since the purpose of the Reclamation Act is to furnish homes where farmers can rear their families, the proposed plan would meet that requirement. It is conceivable that more lands would eventually be farmed and more water demanded and finally paid for under such a system than would be under the present plan of collection of the construction charges. Under the present arrangement the Federal Government has already charged off a considerable sum, and the prospects are that more will be charged off. The Government would lose less under this rental plan than under a plan that is unsound economically...."

Store-Door Delivery The Interstate Commerce Commission has permitted the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Grand Truck and the Erie railroads to establish on December 1, collection and delivery on less than carload freight throughout the systems. The Pennsylvania's proposal met with vigorous protests from non-concurring eastern trunk lines. The official statement of the commission's action held that since the new service is offered as an experiment it expects that records of operations under these tariffs will be kept currently. Such records should be kept, the commission further stated, in such a way that the information can be furnished/^{the} Commission promptly....The New York Central and other carriers likely will file application to set up a competitive service under rules permitting publication of the necessary tariffs on less than the regular 30-day statutory notice. (Wall Street Journal, November 28.)

"Three Ways" The Magazine of Wall Street (November 25), in an article on "The Three Ways", says: "We need, says Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, a definite foreign economic policy. It must be one-hundred-percent nationalism, frank internationalism or a definite middle ground. Whichever policy may be decided upon, 'somebody is going to be hurt.' The Secretary favors the intermediate policy, which means some lower-

ing of our tariffs with the frank purpose of admitting foreign goods in payment of debts and of our exports, and some control of agricultural output. The fullest possible degree of nationalism means that 80 million acres of land must be taken out of cultivation, and that agricultural production must be meticulously controlled in every month of the year. That means that every farm in the country would be managed from Washington, to the end that production be adjusted to domestic consumption, that our foreign loans can never be repaid, that we shall lend no more. On the other hand, internationalism means that a large part of American industry must be scrapped. Internationalism is obviously ruled out in the present state of the world. Closed nationalism means economic revolution. The middle policy means a measure of internal economic control and a large measure of planned control of foreign trade. It will be necessary under it to decide what and how much foreign goods we should import--which means a decision as to what domestic industries should be sacrificed for the general good. It means also regulation of foreign loans. Any of these policies, the Secretary holds, is better than trying to pursue simultaneously internationalism in finance and nationalism in trade--which has been the policy of recent years. No intelligent decision can be made according to old political dogmas, as of blind devotion to the principal of low tariffs all around or to high tariffs on everything...."

Cotton "The practical effect of the distribution among cotton
Bonuses farmers of the bonus money which they received for participation
 in the crop-reduction program of the Agricultural Adjustment
Administration is shown in a report of personal investigation in a number
of Oklahoma counties," says M. Farmer Murphy in the Baltimore Sun (November
25). "D. P. Trent, head of the extension service in that region, writes
that, with very few exceptions, the farmers are spending the bounty wisely
and conservatively in the clearing up of taxes and other debts and purchas-
ing clothing and household articles. As a result of this spending he reports
general business is benefited and a better outlook is created....With their
bonus added to what they will receive for the actual crop, the A. A. A.
representative estimates that Oklahoma cotton farmers will realize more than
twice what they got for their crop last year."

Control of Progress made to date in the fight on the Dutch elm
Elm Blight disease indicates that "our elms are not doomed," Dr. R. P.
 White, ornamental plant pathologist at the New Jersey Agri-
cultural Experiment Station, says in a statement outlining how property
owners could aid this winter in eradicating this elm blight. Since the
disease was discovered in Maplewood, N.J., last July in the second outbreak
in this country, 302 trees of the 650 known to be infected have been
destroyed by burning. Work of destroying other known infected trees is being
pushed. All infected elms will be destroyed by January, 1934. Persons who
have elms on their grounds can "aid materially in the control campaign,"
Dr. White said, "by having their trees pruned by tree surgeons to remove all
dead or weak limbs. It is in such limbs that the European elm bark beetle,
only known carrier of Dutch elm disease, passes the winter. (Press.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LI, No. 54

Section 1

December 4, 1933

PWA EMPLOYS THREE MILLION About 3,000,000 men have been returned to employment directly and indirectly on public works, according to a statement issued yesterday by Harold L. Ickes, says a Washington report to the New York Times. Estimating that the total of those directly and indirectly employed on November 25 on PWA projects had risen to 1,462,470, "with the figure mounting daily," he said: "Including 1,183,-267 employed by the Civil Works Administration and also 347,623 of all classes employed under the Civilian Conservation Corps now financed by PWA, 2,993,360 men are now working under PWA allotments, the best carefully checked reports to the Administrator showed at the end of November."

COTTON PAYMENTS "Prospects of definitely stabilizing the prosperous conditions so apparent in the mid-South during the last six weeks will be brightened within the next ten days by another distribution of \$20,000,000 to the cotton farmers," says Thomas Fauntleroy in the New York Times.... "The CWA program is putting thousands to work, adding to the employment rolls already maintained by the Government on other projects. The flood control program alone is accounting for 12,000 laborers in the Memphis engineer district, an area extending from Cairo to the mouth of White River. On the east the Muscle Shoals development is swinging into action, with Chattanooga and Knoxville in the center of the activities...."

DISCOUNT BANK Establishment of a \$200,000,000 institution for discounting Russian trade acceptances is being considered by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other Government agencies concerned as one of several proposed plans to facilitate financing of American exports to Russia. The discount bank would be set up, under the plan, through \$100,000,000 supplied by the RFC and another \$100,000,000 by American exporters seeking participation in the Russian market and the Soviet Government. (New York Times.)

U.S. EXPORTS INCREASE For the first time since the beginning of the decline in 1929, United States exports this year will show a gain over the value of those for a preceding year, it was predicted yesterday by Government foreign trade experts. They made this estimate on the basis of comparative figures for the first ten months of 1932 and 1933. Figures issued by the Commerce Department showed that in the first ten months this year exports reached \$1,298,967,475, compared with \$1,340,568,617 for the corresponding period last year. (New York Times.)

Section 2

Russian Cotton Market Soviet Russia constitutes a large potential market for American cotton, provided the Soviets succeed in their plan of raising the standard of living of the Russian people to compare with that in other western countries, according to data compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange...During the past five years the Russian per capita cotton consumption was about 5.6 pounds, as against approximately 25.0 pounds in the United States. If the per capita consumption of the Russians were equal to that of the Americans, Russia would consume annually about 8,000,000 bales. At present Russian annual consumption of all growths of cotton is about 2,000,000 bales and is slowly increasing. If Russian per capita cotton consumption should increase 100 percent during the next few years to 11.2 pounds, that is, to approximately half the per capita consumption in the United States, Russian annual cotton consumption would be about 3,600,000 bales as against an average of 1,800,000 in the past five years. (Press.)

Fruit Industry Robert W. Hodgson, writing on "The California Fruit in California Industry" in Economic Geography for October, says: "...At the present time the production of many fruit crops seems to have temporarily outstripped the domestic consumptive demand, with the result that price levels in general have declined materially in recent years and considerable hardship has resulted to growers. The reason for this condition, which was both foreseen and predicted, was the unprecedented prosperity of the California fruit industries during the period following the war, when the great deflation occurred in the staple field crops. The staple crops were unprofitable while phenomenal profits were being received by the fruit growers. Consequently there occurred the greatest fruit-planting boom in the history of the State with the result that the total acreage was nearly doubled...The situation will slowly readjust itself, though in the process much of the marginal acreage will unquestionably be pulled out and heavy losses must continue to occur for some time to come. In the meantime, however, it is certain that the efficient growers with orchards properly located and cared for will continue in business, and that within a few years the situation will right itself with a continuation of the moderate prosperity which has always, with minor exceptions, prevailed in the fruit industry in the State. The majority of the growers, therefore, are now very properly employing every possible means of reducing their costs and improving the quality of their output. For there can be no question, whatever, that the grower who produces large crops of high quality fruit at a low cost is in a much better position to successfully withstand a period of low prices than the grower whose crops are small, of poor quality, and produced at a high cost. It is also possible that the development of new market outlets and the initiation of improvements in distribution...will assist in restoring the profitability of the industry."

England Makes "...A company known as the British Crop Driers Ltd.,
Lucerne-Meal which specializes in drying of products of the farm, in
 conjunction with Messrs. Parker and Proctor, partners in
large-scale farming enterprises, established a plant adjacent to 2,000
acres of lucerne which the farmer partnership has successfully established,

says the Farmer's Weekly (October 25). "Both farm and factory have been equipped with the most modern of appliances; operations on the farm are performed by means of the latest tractor-drawn machinery and the factory is fitted with the most modern devices for large scale and rapid handling of products treated by what is known as the low temperature system....As a result of the introduction of the drying system for the purpose of dehydration it is expected that it will have a much larger application than for dealing with fruits, sugar beet and lucerne. The success obtained with the latter has demonstrated that it will be possible to deal with cereal crops in much the same manner, and so eliminate the process of sheaf binding, stooking and stacking now necessary to ensure the dryness of the grains for storing, in fact it will be possible to turn a standing crop of wheat into flour within an hour or two of the harvester entering the field."

Gas Storage of Bacon

Nature (London) for November 11, in an article on "Storage and Transportation of Food", says that "small-scale experiments on the gas-storage of bacon show that it can be stored successfully in commercial carbon dioxide for 9 weeks at 5° C. The gas has a specific effect in preventing taint, whilst the absence of oxygen prevents rancidity and gives a better appearance to the bacon. An experiment in which 100 pigs were used has shown that salt-curing gives a more palatable product than tank-curing; English bacon is mainly dry-salt cured, whilst Danish is tank-cured. Pork has been stored at -1° C. for 17 weeks in an atmosphere of 92 percent or more of carbon dioxide and not more than 2 percent of oxygen; in subsequent cooking tests the meat was found to be excellent, and resembled chicken or veal rather than pork. The practicability of commercial gas storage for pork is as yet unproved, the main difficulty being to keep large stores gas-tight...."

Chemistry in Everyday Life "....The scientific research worker and the industrial chemist are giving lively and increasing attention to the American farm as the source of substitutes for a considerable number of basic materials," says Charles M. A. Stine. Vice President, E. I. Du Pont De Nemours and Co., in a radio talk on "Chemistry and Daily Life" printed in the December Scientific Monthly. "It is now realized that the millions of tons of agricultural wastes which are produced annually in this country offer a potential source of basic substances for use in industry. Eventually this must increase demand to such an extent that the chemical and other manufactory will consume more of the products of agriculture than does the human stomach. This holds the prospect of greater prosperity for the tiller of the soil. The importance of the midwestern section of our country from an agricultural standpoint could well operate to make it at some future time a vast industrial locality, because of the ability of farm products for which the scientist will discover manufacturing uses. Such a development finds a striking parallel in the South, which from an almost wholly agricultural territory has also become a highly important industrial one by reason of the fact that the South's cotton crop and certain of her natural resources have supplied materials needed by chemistry for the creation of entirely new industries and the revolutionary development of some old lines of manufacturing...."

Section 3 Market Quotations

Dec. 1--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1500 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.40; cows good \$3.00-4.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.50; vealers good and choice \$4.50-6.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.50-4.50; Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.10-3.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.40-3.55; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.00-3.50; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.00-2.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 30 lbs down \$6.75-7.40; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.50-6.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 84-7/8-86-7/8¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.* K.C. 78½-79½¢; Chi. 83-85¢ (Nom); St. Louis 87¢; No. 1 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 89¢; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 88½¢; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 69½¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 78-80¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 54½-56¼¢; No. 2 white corn, St. Louis 48¢ (Nom); No. 2 yellow, K.C. 42¼-43½¢; St.Louis 46½-47¢; No.3 yellow, Chi. 46-46¼¢; St.Louis 44-46¢; No. 2 white oats, St.Louis 34¢; No. 3 white, Minneap. 29-3/8-30-3/8¢; K.C. 32½¢; Chi. 31¼-32¢; St.Louis 33¢; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 63-65¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.75¼-1.78¼.

Fruits and Veggies.: Me. sacked Green Mountains ranged \$1.35-1.70 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.35-1.50 in the East; \$1.12-1.20 f.o.b. Rochester. Too few sales were reported on Wisconsin stock in Chi., while f.o.b. sales brought \$1-1.02 at Waupaca. N.Y. and Midwestern yellow onions ranged 75¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in city markets; 80¢-90 f.o.b. Rochester, and 85-87½¢ f.o.b. at West Michigan points. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$40-45 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$36-37 f.o.b. Racine. South Carolina Pointed type \$1.50-\$2 per 1½-bushel hamper in the East. E. S. Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$1.10-2.15 per stave barrel in city markets. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.25-1.45 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. No. 1, 2½ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1-1.25 and McIntosh \$1.25-1.50 per bushel basket in N.Y. City; Baldwins \$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 7 points to 9.78¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.62¢. December future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 9.91¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 9.86¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 23¼¢; 91 Score 22¾¢; 90 Score, 22¼¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, 12-13½¢; S. Daisies, 12½-13½¢; Y. Americas, 12½-13½¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urnor Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30-34¢; Standards, 25-29¢; Firsts, 24¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. II, No. 55

Section I

December 5, 1933

P.A. CONFERENCE A move to broaden the outlook of the Pan American conference by admitting observers from Spain and Portugal and a Mexican proposal for inter-American systems of banking and currency were made at the first plenary session of the conference yesterday, says a Montevideo cable to the New York Times.

CORN LOAN Preliminary steps for the largest individual corn loan in the State--and possibly in the Nation--were completed at Odebolt, Iowa, with the sealing of 300,000 bushels of corn on the W. B. Adams farm, according to a report to the Associated Press. Robert Adams said negotiations will be finished today for a loan of \$135,000.

TVA POWER DEVELOPMENT The Tennessee Valley Authority will finance further experiments with the huge 10,000,000-volt electro-static generator developed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology because of its possibilities in connection with power transmission. The Government's interest in Dr. Robert J. Van de Graaff's generator, by means of which, it is declared, power may be transmitted over long distances with negligible loss of voltage, was disclosed yesterday by Dr. A. E. Morgan, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority. (Press.)

FEDERAL PAY The new cost-of-living figures which will govern Federal pay rates here will be ready for President Roosevelt about December 20, it was said yesterday at the Department of Labor. This will give the President 10 days in which to announce his decision on the proposed elimination of the 15 percent cut or some part of it. The new pay scale is due to go into effect January 1. (Washington Post.)

ITALIAN AGRICULTURE Maxim Litvinoff examined an Italian experiment in agriculture yesterday and took notes on efforts and results in a corporative farming scheme in the Pontine marshes, says a Rome dispatch to the Associated Press. The Russian foreign commissar saw thousands of black-shirted veterans working on land which has defied reclamation projects since early Roman history. A tour of the Agro Pontino, comprising three large farm regions, which Il Duce hopes to have settled and under cultivation by the end of 1934, was one of the main events.

Section 2

Farm Relief in England Nature (London) for November 11 prints a lecture by Sir Daniel Hall, given before the Cambridge (England) Philosophical Society, on "Organization of Agriculture". He says in part: "...It is perhaps not generally realised how fundamental a change in the conduct of the agricultural industry of Great Britain has been wrought by recent legislation. Provided a certain proportion of the producers of a given commodity demonstrate their case to the Minister of Agriculture, he can give to their combination a monopoly of the right of sale; no producer outside the combination may sell to the public, all the members of the combination must sell through it. These powers of combination and control can be extended to any intermediary manufacturing process intervening between the producer and the retailer; prices will be fixed and production regulated by the limitation the corporation will put on the amounts it will sell for each producer. The power to determine internal prices will ultimately depend on the regulation of the volume of imports and the duties that are to be imposed. The Government has undertaken to apply one or other of these measures as a necessary part of the new policy to stimulate home production. The object is to ensure stable prices, no longer subject to the devastating influence of foreign competition, often forced and illegitimate. In brief, producers and processors of any agricultural commodity can now form a guild, which will be endowed with a monopoly, and directly or indirectly will exercise complete control of all production for sale...."

B.C.S. Annual Report "Pointing out that more effective insecticides are desired by florists and nurserymen in order to combat numerous pests which are difficult to control with known materials, Dr. Henry G. Knight, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, makes his annual report on the work of his organization," says Clarence L. Linz in the Florists Exchange for December 2. "Its research aiming to improve present insecticides and find new ones has been continued, with special attention to the problem of developing effective insecticides not poisonous to birds and mammals. Derivatives of rotenone now are believed to offer most promise. However, Dr. Knight says that 'the arsenical insecticides continue to be the most important means of combatting insects' and efforts are being made to improve them. A survey of fumigants showed that the most commonly used commercial mixture is ethylene dichloride-carbon tetrachloride."

"Dirt" Farmers Bruce Bliven, writing on "Milo Reno and His Farmers" in on Farm Relief The New Republic for November 29, says in part: "....So far as I know, only one attempt has been made on an important scale to find out what the dirt farmer of the corn-and hog area actually thinks. The Des Moines Register and Leader sent a crew of competent and carefully instructed reporters out across the state of Iowa to talk to hundreds of farmers and find out their views. These men were given a set of shrewdly prepared questions to ask; they were instructed to get back off the main highways onto the dirt roads where most of the farmers live. They took a number of counties in widely separated parts of the state, and talked to scores of farmers in each. Statisticians know that an unprejudiced random sampling of this sort is usually accurate to a high degree in finding

out the truth about the situation as a whole....These farmers were asked whether they approved of the farm strike, and their replies worked out at the following percentages: in favor, 14.28 percent; opposed, 77.15 percent; neutral, 8.57 percent. On the question whether they liked the corn-and-hog reduction program, they gave the following replies (at a time when the Government attempt to explain the program in detail was just beginning to get under way): in favor, 36.98 percent; opposed, 30.15 percent; neutral 32.87 percent. The farmers were asked about the proposal for the Government to lend money to the farmer on unsold corn. The amount suggested when the inquiry was made was sixty cents a bushel, but this has since been cut down to forty-five cents: in favor, 56.86 percent; opposed, 29.42 percent; neutral, 13.72 percent. The next question was what they thought of the N.R.A. as it had affected themselves: in favor, 16.92 percent; opposed, 60 percent; neutral, 23.08 percent. Asked whether they approved, in general, of President Roosevelt and what he is trying to do, the farmers gave the following answers: in favor, 72.42 percent; opposed, 10.34 percent; neutral, 17.24 percent...."

Mutations in Plants Speeded Mutations, or sudden evolutionary changes in plants, can be speeded up notably by keeping their seeds until they are old, and then planting them, says Science Service (November 21). Demonstration of success with this method was offered before the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences at Cambridge, Mass., by Prof. J. L. Cartledge of the University of Pittsburgh and Dr. A. F. Blakeslee of the Carnegie Institution of Washington's station for experimental evolution at Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y. The two investigators planted seed of a specially bred strain of the common Jimson weed which they had kept up to ten years. Flowers from the resulting plants were examined for certain changes in the pollen, indicative of mutational changes. Plants from seeds less than one year old yielded mutations at a rate of only 0.6 percent, while plants from seeds three to four years old yielded 3.7 percent of mutations, and plants from seeds seven to eight years old gave a "high" of 9.7 percent. Ten-year old seeds produced plants yielding mutations at the somewhat lower rate of 7 percent.

World Cotton Improvement to a marked degree in the world cotton statistical position is shown by figures of production, consumption and stocks contained in the year book of the New York Cotton Exchange, just off the press. Prepared under direction of Alston H. Garside, economist of the exchange, the book cites as the outstanding feature of the 1932-33 season the halt that took place in accumulation of excessive stocks of cotton, after production had greatly topped consumption by the world in the previous three seasons, during which stocks nearly doubled. In the season 1932-1933 the pendulum swung the other way. Among new features contained in the year book are figures of monthly consumption of foreign cottons and of all cottons in the world; comparative tables of acreage and price changes, of cotton area and areas of crops that compete with cotton in the south for acreage, such as corn and livestock products; estimates of cotton acreage and yield an acre as revised by the Government for the years 1866 to 1931; and figures of world spindelage in 1913, 1914, and from 1924 to 1933. (Wall Street Journal November 30.)

Section 3 Market Quotations

Dec. 4--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.25; cows good \$2.75-4.00; heifers 550-730 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.50; vealers good and choice \$4.50-5.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.50-4.75; Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.25-3.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.45-3.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.00-3.55; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.00-2.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$7.00-7.50; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.50-6.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $82\frac{1}{2}$ - $85\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.*, K. C. $77\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Chi. $82\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St.Louis 84¢ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 85¢ (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 68¢; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 76-78¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $54\frac{1}{2}$ - $57\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $43\frac{1}{2}$ - $44\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St.Louis $46\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $45\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28-7/8-29-7/8¢; K. C. $31\frac{3}{4}$ - $32\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Chi. $31\frac{1}{4}$ - $32\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis $33\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 64-65¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $1.74\frac{1}{2}$ - $1.77\frac{1}{2}$.

Fruits and Veggies.: Mo. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.55-1.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10-1.15 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.35-1.50 in the East; \$1.12-1.16 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked stock \$1.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.25 carlot sales in Chi.; \$1-1.03 f.o.b. Waupaca. N.Y. and Midwestern yellow onions brought 85¢-1.25 per 50-pound sack in city markets; 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-\$1 f.o.b. Rochester and 90-95¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$40-48 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$36-38 f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina Pointed type \$1.40-2 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in city markets. E.S. Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes ranged \$1.50-1.85 per stave barrel in a few cities. Delaware and Maryland stock 75¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls in bushel hampers \$1.25-1.40 in the Middle West. N.Y. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples, \$1.50 per bushel basket in N.Y. City; R. I. Greenings, cold storage stock, \$1.25 f.o.b. Western N.Y. points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 9 points to 9.68¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.45¢. December future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 9.83¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 9.76¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 91 Score, 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 90 Score, 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, 12-13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; S. Daisies, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ -13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Y. Americas, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ -13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 31-35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Standards, 29-30¢; Firsts, 24¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LI, No. 56

Section 1

December 6, 1933

TO MAINTAIN PERSONNEL Budgets of four of the larger Governmental departments contemplate no large scale reductions in personnel, the Washington Post reports, and indications are that there will be few dismissals in other Federal units. Barring economy slashing by Congress, the staffs of the Departments of Commerce, Labor, Justice, and the Treasury will remain practically intact. The Commerce Department may even add employees. Congressional leaders also said a preliminary study of the budget submitted to them by the Bureau of the Budget did not show the necessity for reductions in the employees of the other agencies.

RAILWAY INCOME UP Class I railroads of the United States for the first ten months of 1933 had a net railway operating income of \$398,238,668, which was at the annual rate of return of 1.77 percent on their property investment, reports the Bureau of Railway Economics. In the first ten months of 1932, their net railway operating income was \$260,616,478, or 1.15 percent on their property investment. (Press.)

BANKS SELL STOCK In furtherance of the Administration program to make virtually all open banks eligible for Federal deposit insurance on January 1 and to expand credit, a dozen of New York's leading banks yesterday added \$93,700,000 of R.F.C. money to their capitalization. This New York Clearing House Association recently urged banks to strengthen their capital by selling their preferred stock or capital notes to the R.F.C. Other clearing houses have followed suit and many banks have already acted. (Washington Post.)

COTTON MONOPOLY An institute to monopolize the purchase of raw cotton from the United States and other countries under semicontrol of the state was in the process of formation in Rome yesterday. The institute would also control distribution to Italian cotton goods manufacturers. The cotton goods industry has almost unanimously approved the creation of such an institute. Under the new plan no cotton goods manufacturer would be able to buy in the open market and no American cotton broker would be able to sell to competitive Italian buyers. (Associated Press.)

CHAIN STORE SALES Sales of the first seven chain-store organizations to report for November amounted to \$43,742,034, or 5.2 percent more than in the same month last year. No company reported sales smaller than the year before. In October the sales of twenty representative chain-store systems were 4.8 percent larger than in the corresponding period of 1932. (New York Times.)

Section 2

Weather and Crops The Northwestern Miller (November 29); in its department "Today and Yesterday", mentions Department work with "manufactured weather" to show the effect of climatic conditions on crops..."...Dr. D. F. Fisher, Bureau of Plant Industry horticulturist, says that the preservation of perishable fruits and vegetables, even after harvest, is dependent particularly upon temperature conditions, because these products are living organisms and carry on within themselves many of the processes which characterize all living things. Unless the relative humidity is very high, fruits and vegetables give off moisture to the surrounding air and in time become wilted or shriveled. Control of temperature, Dr. Fisher believes, is the most effective method of retarding deterioration. Promptness in placing products under the proper combination of temperature and humidity in storage and in transportation to market, he regards a primary necessity to prevent food spoilage. Heretofore, studies of the effect of natural weather conditions upon crop growth have had to be conducted in out-door field laboratories located wherever the desired elements occur. These out-door experiment farms are in Death Valley and on the high mountain sides of the Sierras; on the slopes of the Pacific Coast and along the Atlantic seaboard; in the tropical and semi-tropical regions of the Gulf States and in Florida; and along the borders of the Great Lakes. Research ranges from the production of rubber and bamboo to the growing of cold weather resistant wheat."

Steel Outlook Improved Leading steel authorities at present are more encouraged by the long range outlook than they have been in several years. While they admit that there are various factors retarding a more rapid improvement, they believe conditions are shaping themselves satisfactorily. They anticipate an uptrend in mill activities in the near future which will gain momentum by the end of next spring, when the betterment should be material....During the winter months the improvement is expected to be nominal. There can be a modest increase in operations as a result of railroad buying which will permit some of the companies to expand activities. Such an increase in ingot output would come at a time when there would ordinarily be a lull in the operations because of the let-down in other lines. Production for stock purposes also is under consideration by some companies in an effort to help the unemployment situation and tide some of the workers over the period when help would be necessary from other quarters. However, such operations would not result in increasing earnings until the surplus material were sold. Another encouraging factor will be the public works program, which should require increasing quantities of steel in the coming months. With the present stocks in the mills comparatively limited, these buying activities will be reflected in increasing operations. (Wall Street Journal, December 4.)

Studies on Drosophila An article in Nature (London) for November 11 on the suppression of crossing over in the male Drosophila says: "Studies of spermatogenesis in Drosophila have been chiefly remarkable for the lack of precision in the results, apparently owing to technical difficulties with the material. Various attempts have been

made to find a cytological explanation for the lack of genetical crossing-over in the males. Dr. P. Ch. Koller and Miss Thelma Townson (Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin., vol. 53, pt. 2) have studied the spermatogenesis of *D. obscura*, which has five pairs of chromosomes, the X being V-shaped with two long arms. They show that the spermatogonial chromosomes are rather closely paired, and conclude that races with attached X's arise at this time through fusion of the two terminal attachment constrictions. They find that in *D. obscura* the homologous chromosomes enter the meiotic prophase already associated at their proximal ends, and that during the heterotypic prophase the chiasmata or loci of association gradually move towards the distal ends. They concluded that cytological crossing-over takes place (although the evidence for the occurrence of chiasmata is not very certain), the homologous chromosomes being finally associated at metaphase only by their distal ends. To explain the absence of genetical crossing-over, it is assumed that this takes place only between the genetically inert portion of the X and the Y. The inert part of the X is near the spindle fibre attachment, which is median in *D. obscura* and terminal in *D. melanogaster*. It therefore seems on the whole, more likely that the failure of crossing-over in all chromosomes of the male is due to a gene, as similar genes are now known in other organisms."

Keeping Frozen
Vegetables

"...The problem of how frozen vegetables will keep in the home is an important one and deserves careful study.

Since knowledge of the bacterial and enzymatic changes that take place during freezing, storage, and subsequent thawing is still far from complete, frozen foods present a distinct public health problem," says Elizabeth M. Brown, author of "Bacterial Studies of Defrosted Peas, Spinach and Lima Beans" in the Journal of Home Economics for December. She summarizes her studies as follows: (1) As indicated by bacterial count, fresh spinach, peas, and lima beans when stored at 22° C. and 6° spoil after two to four days, depending upon the initial conditions of the product. (2) Similar specimens frozen in the laboratory and then defrosted spoiled after 12 to 24 hours at 22° C., and after 36 to 48 hours at 6° C. (3) Commercially frozen specimens of the same kinds of vegetables spoiled after 12 hours at 22° C., and after 24 to 36 hours at 6° C. (4) Of the vegetables frozen in the laboratory the spinach deteriorated most rapidly. Of the commercially frozen vegetables the spinach and lima beans spoiled more rapidly than the peas. (5) The organisms isolated from the fresh vegetables included many micrococci, some bacilli, and a few achromobacter and sarcinae. The organisms isolated from the vegetables frozen in the laboratory included many bacilli, and few achromobacter and micrococci. From the commercially frozen products were isolated many bacilli, some micrococci, a few achromobacter, and one diplococcus.

Diet and
Eye Diseases

Cataracts and other disturbances of the eyes can be brought about, in rats and mice at least, by a diet lacking in vitamin G, Drs. William C. Langston and Paul L. Day of the University of Arkansas School of Medicine reported to the Southern Medical Association meeting in Richmond, Va. Feeding vitamin G to the animals retarded the development of the cataract and even prevented its maturing, but did not cure the condition brought about by lack of the vitamin. (Science Service, Nov. 13.)

Section 3 Market Quotations

Dec. 5--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.25; cows good \$2.75-3.75; heifers 500-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.50; vealers good and choice \$4.50-5.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.75-5.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.25-3.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.40-3.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.00-3.50; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.00-2.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.75-7.15; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.50-6.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 83-7/8-87-7/8¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.*, K. C. 79-80¢; Chi. 84 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St.Louis 86 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 S.R.Wr., St.Louis 88¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 70¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 77 $\frac{1}{4}$ -79 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 57-60¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ -46¢; St.Louis 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ -47¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 30-7/8-31-7/8¢; K.C. 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ -34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ -35 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St.Louis 35¢ (Nom); Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 65-66¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.74 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.77 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Fruits and Vogs.: Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.55-1.80 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.12-1.15 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.35-1.50 in the East; \$1.12-1.16 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked stock \$1.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.25 carlot sales in Chi. N.Y. and Midwestern yellow onions ranged 85¢-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; 95¢ f.o.b. Rochester and 90-95¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$40-\$47 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$36-\$38 f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina Pointed type \$1.40-\$2 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in city markets. E.S. Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$1.50-1.75 in eastern cities. Delaware and Maryland stock 75¢-\$1.10 in a few cities, while Tenn. hampers of Nancy Halls brought \$1.25-1.35 in the Middle West. N.Y. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.50-1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in N.Y. City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 15 points to 9.83¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.57¢. December future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 16 points to 9.99¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points to 9.89¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 22¢; 91 Score, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 Score, 21¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, 12-13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; S. Daisies, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Y. Americas, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ -to 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 31-34 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Standards, 29-30 cents; Firsts, 23¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. II, No. 57

Section 1

December 7, 1933

HEARINGS ON FOOD AND DRUG BILL

Proposals to tighten, amend and modernize existing pure food and drugs laws will be debated in public hearings on the Copeland bill, which opens at 10 a.m. today in Room 357 of the Senate Office Building. The hearings will be conducted by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Commerce. (Press.)

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

"Secretary of State Cordell Hull took a definite stand yesterday to preserve the regional aspect of Pan Americanism as a cooperative relationship of the American republics and to prevent its assuming world-wide interlocking relationships," says John W. White in a Montevideo report to the New York Times. "He opposed the League of Nation's request to be permitted to appoint an observer at the Pan American conference. He endeavored also to sidetrack the steering committee's decision of Monday to admit Spanish and Portuguese observers...."

CATTLE EMBARGO

Governor Langer, of North Dakota, who has made repeated efforts to raise farm prices and bring to general attention the plight of farmers, yesterday declared an embargo on outside shipments of beef cattle "intended to be processed into human food", according to a Bismark dispatch to the Associated Press. At the same time he lifted for a ten-day period a wheat embargo which, except for six days, has been in effect since October 19.

LAND BANK LOANS

The 12 Federal land banks passed the \$100,000,000 mark in farm loans made during November, with a record total of \$58,352,565. The Farm Credit Administration yesterday placed the November total at more than twice that of October, when only \$28,091,726 was loaned. Crop production loans declined materially from the October total of \$373,601 to \$146,775 last month. The total of outstanding loans by crop production loan offices on November 30 was \$91,824,563. (Associated Press.)

FEDERAL PAY

Budget estimates for the ^{next} fiscal year will provide for only a 10 percent reduction in Government employees' pay, the House Appropriations Committee was advised yesterday. (Press.)

Section 2

Farmers'
Incomes

The cash income of the American farmer in October, estimated at \$588,000,000, rose 44 percent above his receipts in the same month last year and marked the sixth consecutive monthly improvement of from 20 to 55 percent over the corresponding months of 1932, according to estimates by the State Street Research and Management Corporation in conjunction with the Corn Industries Research Foundation. From January through April, according to the report, the comparison with 1932 was unfavorable, but a substantial betterment began in May with increases of 20 percent, 39 percent, 55 percent and 24 percent for May, June, July and August respectively over the corresponding months of 1932. "In September" says the report, "the cash income from commodity shipments, now estimated at \$518,000,000, reached the highest monthly total since October of 1931. This was augmented by Government premiums of about \$11,000,000 on hogs and \$60,000,000 on cotton. Cash from all sources was 45 percent above September of 1932. "In October, 1933, receipts from commodity shipments are estimated at \$536,000,000, a new high since October of 1931, and an additional sum of about \$52,000,000 for 1933 cotton adjustment payments raises the total cash received by farmers during the month to about \$588,000,000 as compared with \$407,000,000 in October of last year...."

Methods of
Freezing
Poultry

M. T. Zarotschenzell, writing on "Preservation of Poultry" in Refrigerating Engineering for December, discusses quick freezing vs. sharp freezing. He says that tests have been completed in the freezing of ducks on Long Island by the quick freezing method, under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture. "It is necessary", he says, "to preserve by refrigeration at least 50 percent of the ducks produced. The Long Island Duck Growers' Marketing Cooperative, Inc., raises about 6,000,000 ducks annually, varying in weight from 5½ to 6½ pounds, which are marketed through a cooperative marketing organization known as the Farmers' Commission House. Under Government supervision quantities of ducks were frozen by both the old method in air and the fog process, the freezing time in the former case being 48 hours and in the latter case 2 to 3 hours. After freezing operations in the brine fog the birds were washed in warm water and then sprayed with ice water to form a glaze over their surface. The ducks frozen by both methods were then packed and stored in commercial cold storage at about 5° F. for 6 months....It was found that the ice glaze on the quick frozen ducks was intact and their appearance was even better than the fresh product, while the air frozen ducks were misshapen and discolored....The results obtained from these tests show a clear superiority of the fog process of quick freezing over the ordinary commercial method. In addition to the superior quality of the quick frozen product there are a number of economies with the use of the fog process which all tend to make this method of quick freezing a more desirable one. For example it is found necessary to dry the ducks after cooling when picked by the wet method. This operation, can, of course, be eliminated, and the chilled birds in the wet condition can go directly into the brine fog for freezing. If small amounts of sterilizing solutions are used in addition to the salt in the brine fog, a still further reduction of bacteria count can be brought about, with a corresponding reduction in acidity...."

First-Hand Facts on Business "Robert E. Ramsay, of the Robert E. Ramsay Organization, Inc., New York City, has made a ten-and-one-half week trip covering some eight thousand miles of 'research' as he terms it, 'to get first handed some real facts about American business conditions'," reports the National Printer Journalist for November. "Mr. Ramsay toured through seventeen states from New York to New Mexico and return, and as he puts it, 'I interviewed farmers and philosophers; teachers and preachers; hitch-hikers and other members of *hai polloi*. I visited and lived with farmers who threw their onions away a year ago because they could not get a bid for them; with others whose entire spud (potato) crop brought them less than the cost of the sacks into which they were put. I saw those same men selling this year's crop at good and medium-high prices. I saw literally hundreds of automobile carrier trucks carrying many times that number of new automobiles to dealers in the great Midwest. There is an unmistakable spirit of better feeling. Dealers are beginning to stock up; consumers are buying. But what a lot of changes have taken place in the merchandising and distribution end of American business. In many instances manufacturers do not seem to realize that the new (IRA) added employees never heard of the old familiar sources of supply. There is genuine demand for a new effort of education on ^{the} part of many sellers.'"

World Business Declaring that it would be "unbecoming in me to comment" upon the American monetary policy, Sir Charles Gordon, president of the Bank of Montreal, at the bank's annual meeting, stated that "we can, however, wish its successful fruition because prosperity in so vast, so largely populated, and so highly developed a country as the United States must radiate to Canada and could not fail to be helpful to the world at large." Sir Charles, commenting on world business condition, said that "business comprehensively is better and there are sound reasons to believe the betterment will expand." He is especially cheerful regarding the definite improvement of Great Britain stating that she carries on while doing her best to aid the solving the grave international problems of the day. (Wall Street Journal December 5.)

Nature of Genes Prof. R. Ruggles Gates, F. R. S., in a paper on The General Nature of the Gene Concept, read at the Leicester meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, said: "...Recent observations now in progress in my laboratory indicate that chromomeres may not exist, at least in plant cells. We are finding that, in some cases at any rate, the appearance of a string of beads or a moniliform thread, when critically analyzed, is due to the presence of two spirally intertwined chromonemata, the nodes and internodes of which give the superficial appearance of a single chain of chromomeres. It is therefore, desirable that a reinvestigation, particularly in animal chromosomes, be undertaken, to make certain whether chromomeres actually exist or whether they will bear the general interpretation here suggested. In the meantime, it appears that the core of many plant chromosomes is a continuous structure, not broken up into visibly discrete bodies. As the imagination of many genetical investigators has been caught by the idea of discreteness both in the gene and within the visible chromosome, it is well to emphasize this point.... (Nature, Nov. 18.)

Section 3 Market Quotations

Dec. 6--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle--calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.75; cows good \$2.75-3.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.65; vealers good and choice \$4.00-5.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.75-5.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.25-3.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.40-3.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.00-3.50; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.00-2.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.75-7.35; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.50-6.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $84\frac{3}{4}$ - $88\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr. K.C. 81-82¢; Chi. 86¢; St.Louis 87¢ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis $88\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 70¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $77\frac{3}{4}$ - $79\frac{5}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 rye Minneap. $57\frac{1}{2}$ - $60\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $45\frac{1}{2}$ - $46\frac{5}{4}$ ¢; St.Louis 49- $49\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $48\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $31\frac{1}{4}$ - $32\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; K.C. 35-36¢; Chi. $34\frac{1}{4}$ - $34\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 36¢ (Nom); Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 66-67¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.74-1.77.

Fruits and Veggies.: Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.60-1.80 per 100 pound sacks in eastern cities; \$1.15 few \$1.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.35-1.50 in the East; \$1.12-1.18 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked stock mostly at \$1.25 carlot sales in Chi. N.Y. and Midwestern yellow onions ranged 90¢-\$1.35 per 50 pound sacks in consuming centers; \$1.00-1.05 f.o.b. Rochester and 90¢-95 f.o.b. West Michigan points. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$40-47 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$35-38 f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina Pointed type \$1.75-2.00 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel hamper in city markets. Delaware and Maryland bushel hampers Jersey type sweetpotatoes sold 75¢-\$1.10 in eastern cities, while Tenn. bushel hampers Nancy Halls brought \$1.30-1.35 in the Middle West. N.Y. apples No. 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh sold $\$1.37\frac{1}{2}$ -1.50 and R. I. Greenings \$1.25-1.50 per bushel.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 5 points to 9.78¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.55¢. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 9.92¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 9.83¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 22¢; 91 Score, $21\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 Score, 21¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were; Flats, 12- $13\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; S. Daisies, $12\frac{1}{2}$ - $13\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Y. Americas, $12\frac{5}{4}$ - $13\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N. Y. (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29- $32\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Standards, 27-29¢; Firsts, 23¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LI, No. 58

Section 1

December 8, 1933

U.S. ISSUE President Roosevelt late yesterday ordered the books closed on the \$950,000,000 issue of one-year $2\frac{1}{4}$ percent Treasury certificates of indebtedness which was offered yesterday morning, says a report to the New York Times. Reports from the Federal Reserve Banks indicated a heavy oversubscription. The White House felt that the success of the great flotation was a substantial demonstration of the stability of the Government's credit.

SKYLINE DRIVE The first allotment of the \$16,000,000 to be advanced by the Public Works Administration for construction of the extension of Skyline Drive, to connect Shenandoah and Great Smoky Mountain National Parks, was made yesterday with the award of \$4,000,000. In announcing the allotment Administrator Ickes said the exact route of the parkway and drive has not been determined. The approximate length of the roadway from the southern point of Shenandoah National Park, in Virginia, to the northern point of Great Smoky Mountain Park in North Carolina and Tennessee, will be 350 miles. (Washington Post.)

FEDERAL PAY A new economy bill, extending the President's power to raise or lower the pay of Government employees within a 15 percent range for another fiscal year and carrying other features of the present economy act, will be submitted to Congress by the Budget Bureau. This executive authority expires June 30 next. Members of the House Appropriations Committee generally believe the proclamation will call for restoration of 5 percent of the 15 percent slash, and the Budget Bureau similarly is allowing the identical percentage in its 1935 estimates. (Press.)

NRA PLANS Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson yesterday announced he had forwarded to Public Works Administrator Ickes for consideration, reports of the NRA research and planning division setting forth how \$14,000,000,000 could be spent in a building program to speed recovery. Johnson stressed, however, that the reports were simply statistical analysis authorized under the recovery act and representing what the NRA felt should be done to revive capital goods industries. (Press.)

RFC PURCHASE Chairman Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation said yesterday that authorizations have been made by his corporation for purchases of preferred stock or capital notes totaling \$425,000,000 in 1,293 banks throughout the country, in the campaign to expand credit facilities in the recovery drive and prepare the institutions for membership in the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. (New York Times.)

Section 2

Price Control in England Almost 20 years after the World War, the prices of Great Britain's bread are still controlled officially, says a London report to the United Press. Before the war bread could be bought and sold at prices usually governed by everyday commercial custom; supply and demand, cost of wheat. Today the Food Council has fixed the prevailing price of 14 cents per 4-pound loaf. Only rolls and French bread are exempt. The average price of these is double that of the ordinary loaves. Milk now is under the control of the dairymen themselves through their organization, the Milk Marketing Board, recently formed by parliamentary sanction. The board from time to time fixes the wholesale price below which nobody may purchase milk from the farmers. Retail prices are fixed according to districts. (Wall Street Journal, November 27.)

"Incubation" Test for Cranberry "...!Fresh' cranberries, of fine quality, are procurable throughout the winter," says The Forecast for November. This is because of an 'incubation' test which such cranberries have been put through, to determine their keeping quality. This test, begun several years ago by Dr. Neil E. Stevens, of the Department of Agriculture, has proved very reliable as a method of forecasting the keeping quality of the fruit. It consists of keeping pint samples of cranberries in an electric incubator for a week early in the picking season. They are kept warmer than in ordinary storage, and this hastens the ripening and decay which normally occurs over a longer period. The spoilage of the samples indicates approximately the general spoilage to be expected in storing the crop. The keeping quality of the fruit varies widely from year to year and the tests aid growers in deciding how best to handle the crop...."

Artificial Light for Plants Household plants need not be kept near windows where they may obtain sunlight in order to thrive, recent experiments in the laboratories of the General Electric Company have indicated. Two investigators, L. C. Porter and G. F. Prideaux, have found that plants may be kept anywhere indoors that the fancy of the housekeeper dictates and still retain their vitality. A measure of localized lighting daily, such as is easily obtained from a reading lamp, is all that is necessary to give the indoor plants vitality and long life, say the investigators. Their tests confirm results of experiments made by various universities, commercial greenhouses, the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, the United States Department of Agriculture and other institutions. (New York Times, November 27.)

Argentine Wheat Policy "Argentina has made an important move", says an editorial in Modern Miller (December 2), "for the protection of its producers. Buying organizations abroad have played Argentina against Canada and have bought raw material at prices which discouraged flour trade from Canada. When the Canadian Pool tried to create better prices for farmers, the British buying organizations rebelled and concentrated buying in Argentina. The result is well known. Argentine exporters were

interested in making shipments, not in giving a living wage to the producers. Now the Argentine Government has assumed control and has appointed a Grain Regulation Board empowered to buy wheat and other grain from producers at basic prices fixed by the board. A dispatch says: "The decree states that as foreign exchange is likely to rise 20 percent in consequence of the new monetary measure, it is necessary to see that the farmers get a corresponding increase in the price of their produce. The new grain board will therefore fix prices based on overseas values less expenses and buy direct from producers and sell to exporters in an orderly manner to avoid dumping..."

Department of Agriculture "It was unusual at this time to receive information from Government agencies which emphasize efficiency in production," says an editorial in the Weekly Kansas City Star (November 29). "Two recent releases from the Bureau of Dairy Industry are outstanding in this respect. The first recommends a change in the system of farming by which dairymen could keep the most of their land in permanent grass and legumes and feed very little, if any, grain....The second report indicates that butterfat is produced cheapest with high yielding cows. Culling, feeding and breeding are suggested as important fundamental principles in the development of an efficient and profitable dairy herd....In the end the man who operates most efficiently will receive the greatest benefits from any outside agency which adds to the total income of the group to which he belongs. It is refreshing to review work of a department that still keeps fundamental problems uppermost in its activities."

Wheat Market Leadership Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute (November) is devoted to a discussion of "Price Leadership and Interaction Among Major Wheat Futures Markets". A summary says: "The real character of price leadership and price interaction among major wheat markets of the world is a phase of price behavior which heretofore has received scarcely any systematic investigation. Here are presented the results of a detailed investigation of price leadership and interaction among Chicago, Winnipeg, and Liverpool for the seven years 1924-1931. These results call for revision of many opinions which are widely held. From an analysis of initial changes and responses, it is found that Chicago and Winnipeg 'originate' approximately two-thirds of all price movements, and Liverpool only about one-third. Thus Chicago and Winnipeg are definitely the more active in directing the general course of prices. They tend to be more active and influential price leaders in summer than in winter months. Liverpool tends to be a somewhat more active and influential leader in winter than in summer months. In general, Liverpool is a less volatile and less sensitive market than Chicago or Winnipeg. Its price movements usually correspond more closely with those of Winnipeg than with those of Chicago. In the data examined there could be found no evidence of a fundamental bearish tendency in Liverpool or of a fundamental bullish tendency in Chicago and Winnipeg, such as is occasionally supposed to exist. Also, it appears that when prices in North American markets are above export parity their movements remain closely related to price movements in other markets. The maintenance of prices at such heights seems to have no significant effect upon the price interaction between markets or on the correspondence of Liverpool and North American price changes over brief intervals."

Section 3
Market Quotations

Dec. 7--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.50-6.85; cows good \$2.90-3.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.65; vealers, good and choice \$4.00-5.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.75-5.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.30-3.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.50-3.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.25-3.55; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.25-3.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.75-7.35; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.50-6.10.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. $85\frac{3}{4}$ - $88\frac{5}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 Hd. Wr.* K.C. 81 - $81\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. $85\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis $86\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis $88\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 70¢; No. 2 Am. Dur. * Minneap. 78-80¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $57\frac{1}{2}$ - $60\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 46-47¢; St. Louis $49\frac{1}{2}$ -50¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $48\frac{1}{4}$ - $48\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 32-5/8-33-1/8¢; K.C. 35- $36\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. $34\frac{3}{4}$ -36¢; St. Louis 36¢ (Nom); Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 66-67¢; No. 1 Flaxseed, Minneap. $1.73\frac{1}{4}$ - $1.76\frac{1}{4}$.

Fruits and Vogs.: Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.55-1.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.15-1.18 f.o.b. Presque Isle, N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.35-1.45 in the East; \$1.14-1.16 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked stock \$1.25 carlot sales in Chi.; \$1.00-1.05 f.o.b. Waupaca. N.Y. and Midwestern yellow onions brought 85¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; $97\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-\$1.05 f.o.b. Rochester. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweetpotatoes 65¢-\$1 per bushel basket in eastern cities. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.25-1.35 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$40-47 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$35-40 f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina Pointed type \$1.75-2.00 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in a few cities. N.Y. No. 1 $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in N.Y. City; Staymans \$1.35 f.o.b. at Cumberland-Shenandoah points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 3 points to 9.81¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.51¢. January future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 9.96¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 9.92¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 22¢; 91 Score, $21\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 Score, 21¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, 12- $13\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; S. Daisies $12\frac{1}{4}$ - $13\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Y. Americas, $12\frac{5}{8}$ - $13\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29- $32\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Standards, 27-29¢; Firsts, 23¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LI, No. 59

Section 1

December 9, 1933

BOND ISSUE Upon detailed reports from Federal Reserve Banks, the
OVERSUBSCRIBED Treasury Department announced yesterday that \$2,714,000,000
or nearly three times the \$950,000,000 requested, was sub-
scribed to its offering of $2\frac{1}{4}$ percent one-year Government certificates. The
books were kept open only one day, and the department felt that such a
response was convincing evidence of the confidence of banks and investors in
the soundness of the nation's credit. (New York Times.)

SEARS ROEBUCK Sears, Roebuck & Company sales for the fiscal year to
SALES GAIN date moved ahead of 1932 with the November gain, says a
Chicago report to the Associated Press. Sales in the eleventh
month, November 6 to December 3, were \$28,763,631 compared with \$22,609,104
a year ago, an advance of 27.2 percent. In the 11 periods from January 30
to December 3 sales totaled \$234,420,457, against \$233,597,809 last year,
a gain of 0.4 percent.

POPULATION The population of the United States is steadily -- although
GROWS OLDER not very rapidly -- growing older, and therefore more conserva-
tive, it is said by Dr. Leon E. Truesdell, chief statistician
for population of the Federal Bureau of Census, in The World Today, the Decem-
ber Britannica Bulletin, published today by the Encyclopaedia Britannica
Foundation. "The increasing proportion of the population in the older age
brackets is significant as bringing with it a change in the general character
and tendencies of the nation," Dr. Truesdell says, "older people being more
conservative than younger. It is an important factor, also, in the long-
range forecasts of future population growth, since an older population contains
a smaller proportion of persons in the reproductive ages..." (Press.)

CANADIAN That Canada is buying more American raw cotton and curtail-
IMPORTS OF -- ing its imports from the United States of cotton manufactures
U.S. COTTON is revealed in a report from Consul Damon C. Woods, Toronto,
made public by the Commerce Department. During the first nine
months of 1933, Canada's imports of American cotton totaled 209,486 bales,
valued at \$9,483,229, compared with 192,709 bales, valued at \$7,267,096, in
the corresponding period of last year. Imports in September, 1933, were
75 percent greater than in the corresponding month of 1932.

Section 2

Southern Construction Surpassing the October total by nearly 40 percent, contracts awarded for construction, building and engineering projects in the sixteen Southern States during November, had a total valuation of \$75,578,000, the highest monthly total since July, 1930, as reported by the Manufacturers Record Daily Construction Bulletin. The new record established last month is directly in line with the trends pointed out in these columns, based on the all-time high total of \$178,709,000 of contracts to be awarded, reported in September. Moreover, projects initially announced as "planned and proposed," included in October reports, called for an expenditure of \$113,906,000, the second high monthly total for this year. Planning last month gave way to action. There was a notable increase in awards for public buildings, many of which have been in the "planned" stage for the part two years. Contracts let for city, county, Government and State buildings in November totaled \$25,576,000, and awards for school buildings amounted to \$347,000, bringing the total valuation of awards for public buildings to \$25,923,000, and placing this classification in the premier position. (Manufacturers Record, December.)

Minerals
and Milk

The Journal of the American Medical Association (November 25) contains an editorial on the mineralization and vitaminization of milk. Discussing the question whether the addition of inorganic compounds and vitamin products to market milk as it is ordinarily produced is justifiable, it says: "...In attempting to answer this question, Krauss of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster has pointed out that mineralization of milk has confined itself to the three elements iodine, iron, and copper. Advocates of iodine and of products containing iodine are urging the use of this element in the feeding of dairy cattle, not only because of any benefits the cow may receive but because of the resulting "iodized milk," which may help to solve the goiter problem. Demonstrations made in many laboratories showing that milk is deficient in iron and copper have led many to believe that these two minerals need to be added to milk. With reference to iodine, Krauss believes that the goiter problem is sufficiently complicated already without introducing into the field another material containing iodine, in which the amount of iodine is difficult to control and more difficult to determine. It would seem to be a function of a group of investigators in dairy problems, ^{he} believes, to study the fundamentals of the production of iodized milk and to determine the iodine content of market milk in order to allow the medical profession to be guided in its course of action along therapeutic lines. For the present one may disregard the problems of fortifying milk with iron and copper for the infants that have a considerable storage of iron and copper which serves to tide them over until the time when foods with an adequate content of iron and copper can be added to the diet. From the adult standpoint, Krauss contends, the fortification of milk with iron and copper would seem to be an entirely superfluous procedure, except in the treatment of certain anemias in which it is desired to administer iron and copper through the medium of milk."

Medicines In the Journal of Pharmacy, (November) Ivor Griffith
From Plants writes in an editorial on botanical research: "...The old-
 fashioned drug, empirically used by folks of countrysides
for countless generations, may prove a fruitful field for pharmaceutic
research....In a mad scramble to squeeze out of the coal-tar barrel every
available virtue, research has neglected the botanicals...When research
turns--and turns intelligently--to an evaluation of the long-since discarded
commonplace drugs of the countryside, there will be found many valuable
agents of therapy. No one can convince this writer that grandmother's fresh
drug infusions of old-fashioned teas of garden herbs had no especial value.
Too much neglected have been sage and chamomile, boneset and mullein, bitter
apple and horse nettles, plantain and heal all, liver-wort and tansy, pumpkin
seed and mallow--and a host of other herbs and parts of herbs that have
served the countryside for centuries with their healing ministrations. There
is a real need for real research in these rather commonplace directions. For
so truly as the Peruvian bark furnished the specific to the dread malaria,
the white poppy of India its soporific juice, the oil from wormseed its
hookworm poison, the Indian chaulmoogra its leprosy cure, the ephedrine of
Cathay's ma-hung its asthma specific--equally true is it that there is a
myriad of other plant antidotes to pain waiting for proper appraisal. It
is high time for a botanical renaissance."

German As part of its agricultural program, the German Govern-
Flax ment has taken steps to revive the domestic production of
 flax, according to a report from Consul J. F. Huddleston, Dresden,
made public by the Commerce Department. At the present time Russia supplies
more than 80 percent of Germany's total flax imports which amount to about
20,000 metric tons annually. Other sources of supply are Czechoslovakia,
Lithuania and Poland. The desire of the Government is that Germany should
produce sufficient flax to satisfy domestic demand. It is stated that this
can be accomplished by devoting only 30,000 hectares of land to flax cultiva-
tion. In 1932 it is estimated that the total area covered with flax was
less than 5,000 hectares. (Press.)

War Against Once more the so-called biological balance of nature
Grasshoppers seems due for adjustment, and Central North America, includ-
 ing Canada, faces the task of waging the most intensive war on
grasshoppers in the history of agriculture, says the New York Times. To
lay careful plans for that war, representatives of ten Middle Western States
and three Canadian Provinces held a conference at Fargo, North Dakota.,
devoted to control of the grasshopper scourge, believed more threatening for
1934 than has theretofore been conceded. Governors, entomologists from the
various States and from the Department of Agriculture and representatives of
numerous commercial organizations are enlisted in the battle that authorities
are sure must come next year. North Dakota, which is in the midst of the
infested area, is taking the lead in preparing for a determined onslaught
against the insects which have destroyed millions of dollars in crops the
last two years. Agricultural school experts from Wyoming, North Dakota,

South Dakota, Minnesota, Idaho, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Montana and from Manitoba and Saskatchewan reported that hopper eggs deposited this fall, together with the fact that the migratory type of hopper, a descendant of the old Rocky Mountain locust, is evidently present in great numbers, combined to make the situation one of great potential menace.

Relieving the Farmers "....The farm problem is not impossible of solution says an editorial in the Daily Argus-Leader (November 29). To be sure, there is no royal road to prosperity for every farmer any more than there is for every business man. Neither can the Government guarantee a profit on all things the farmer can produce any more than it can assure an adequate return to business in all its operations. The Government, however, can help in some important and basic ways. One of these is the removal of existing obstacles in the law of supply and demand. Another is a broad tariff revision with primary attention to the welfare of the farmer who has long been sinned against through tariff manipulation... The tariff side of the problem is of enormous importance. For years the farmer has bought in a protected market and sold in an open market. He has paid higher than world prices for his necessary supplies and received only world prices for what he had to sell. This placed him in an uncomfortable situation. The inequality can be corrected in part, though not in whole, through a scientific tariff revision. Protection should be extended to the farmer to the limit on every product where it would do some good. It should be lowered substantially on a host of industrial products. Through this dual operation, some progress would be made in bringing the prices paid by the farmer and those received by him closer together. The gap would not be closed entirely but it would be narrowed substantially."

Fruit and Vegetable Storage "....Following upon an American observation that ripe apples placed among potatoes retarded sprouting, it has been discovered that the growth of young pea seedlings and other seeds is delayed or distorted by exposing them to air which has passed over ripe apples," says Nature (London) in an article (Nov. 11) "Storage and Transportation of Food." "The active substance is present in very small amounts, about one part in 30,000; the evidence so far obtained points to its being either ethylene or a body of a similar nature. Although the growth of the seedlings is inhibited by 'apple air', their rate of respiration continues unchanged: the emanation increases the rate of oxidation of other apples. The active substance is given off by the fruit as the 'climacteric', that is, the period at which the respiratory activity of stored fruit suddenly increases for a short time. The climacteric occurs also in tomatoes and bananas: in the latter the yellowing of the skin and ripening of the flesh occur after the fruit has passed through this change. The active substance given off by apples hastens the ripening of green bananas and young apples. Evidence has also been obtained that bananas give off a substance which hastens ripening and counteracts the retarding effect of a reduction in the amount of oxygen in the atmosphere to which they are exposed...."

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1.

December 11, 1933

MIDWEST BUSINESS Encouraging business developed last week in the Chicago territory, suggesting steady gains in leading lines for the remainder of the year and possibly longer, says a report to the New York Times. Opinions expressed by many trade leaders indicated that they were working more in unison. Greater employment on public works backed by the Government has resulted in the distribution of more money, which is flowing into business channels, and in addition the Government is paying millions of dollars to farmers.

GOVERNMENT SURVEY A nation-wide investigation of the work of all Government employees, Federal, State and local, to be carried out with the approval of President Roosevelt and financed by the Spelman Fund, one of the Rockefeller endowments, was announced yesterday by the Social Science Research Council. The purpose will be to obtain a broad picture of the problems of Government personnel, and to make recommendations for improvement of the public services. A possibility to be kept in mind by the investigators will be that of making public service more attractive to qualified experts, so that Government may more readily keep pace with advances in science and technology. In this phase of the study the commission probably will seek data on inducements that might bring "career men" into virtually all branches of the public service. (Press.)

COMMODITY PRICES Professor Irving Fisher's index number of commodity prices, based on 100 as the average for 1926, is 71.7, which compares with 71.4 a week ago, 71.7 two weeks ago, 72.1 three weeks ago and 71.6 four weeks ago. The average of October 15, at 72.2, was the highest of the year to date; the average of March 5, at 55, was the lowest. The top in 1932 was 66.3, in the first week of January; the average for the last week in December, 57.6, was the lowest. (New York Times.)

U.S. BUYS EGGS Harry L. Hopkins, president of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation and Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, announced yesterday that about 12,000,000 dozen eggs are to be distributed among the destitute shortly. Approximately 2,500,000 cases are in storage, he said, mainly in Boston, Philadelphia, New York and Chicago. (Press.)

Section 2

Science and "Science and the Community," in Nature (London) for Public Service November 25, says: "Increasing public attention is being given to the ways in which science might assist in the solution of social and ethical problems; and there is a further welcome sign of growing recognition that scientific workers can no longer disavow responsibility for the consequences which attend the application of their discoveries in social and industrial life...The danger in the situations as visualised by economists like Mr. G. D. H. Cole is that unemployment tends to perpetuate itself by cancelling purchasing power. Production can only increase demand when the amount of production is determined, not by purchasing power, but by the needs of mankind. Such a system can only be achieved through a planned economic system in which scientific workers and technicians are able to devote their energies to increasing productivity, without the unhappy consciousness that they are thereby making even more posts redundant. This conception of national planning, under which not merely the quantity of production but also its distribution among all members of society are considered, may well afford men of science and inventors the widest and happiest opportunities of serving humanity....The eagerness with which in some quarters the opportunity has been seized of rebuking scientific workers for undue arrogance in aspiring to a large share of administrative responsibilities even in this scientific age suggests indeed that such rebukes have been administered less in sincerity than to avoid confronting the breakdown of unrestrained individualism in the face of the forces released by science...."

Lumber Output in Canada Few industries in any country have benefited to as great an extent from the improvement in world conditions as has the lumbering industry in Canada, says Royal Bank of Canada in its current monthly letter. "With the sudden increase in the demand from the British market in June, July and August, this situation was sharply reversed," says the letter. "August shipments of planks and boards were more than four times as great as those of April. The demand from the British market was larger than for many years. Shipments to Australia and South Africa have been heavy, and a record volume has been sent to China. Lumber which has stood in eastern yards for years was quickly sold. Stocks on hand in all parts of the country at the present moment are extremely low. On November 1, there were nearly twice as many men employed in the logging camps as at the same time last year, and there have been large increases in the crews since the last employment statistics were issued. Since the industry is highly seasonal, it will not be possible to gauge the full effect of this improvement until late in December, when employment figures for that month become available." Canadian lumber mills, however, still feel the loss of United States markets closed as a result of increased tariff restrictions recently imposed. In 1926 the United States market took more than 400,000,000 feet of British Columbia lumber, as well as large quantities from eastern mills. In 1932 shipments of British Columbia lumber to United States amounted to only 50,000,000 feet and for the first nine months of the present year they have fallen to 27,000,000 feet. (Wall Street Journal, December 8.)

Farm Renters in South Dakota "What depression in agriculture can do to an agricultural State of the Middle West is to be found these days in a case history of South Dakota, one of the truly representative farming empires of the country," says a Pierre report to the New York Times. "The metamorphosis has been gradual until now most of the State's farms are being operated by renters rather than owners. Figures compiled by the State Department of Agriculture show that the number of renters exceeded the number of owner-operators for the first time last year. That edge of nearly 1,000 had increased to slightly more than 4,100 this spring. When statistics were gathered last May for 1933 it was found that the State's farms were being operated by 40,404 renters and 36,219 owners. A considerably different situation existed in 1920, when there were only 30,536 renters, compared with 45,247 owner-operators...."

Transportation Legislation The National Industrial Traffic League warned against parity of Federal regulation as between the railroads and competitive forms of transportation as "not practical at the present time," in a statement to Joseph B. Eastman, Federal coordinator, of transportation. The league, which includes shippers and their organizations in all parts of the country, submitted its statement in reply to a request from Mr. Eastman for suggestions as to transportation legislation to be sought at the next session of Congress. Several changes in existing regulations were suggested although the league held to many of the standards which govern railroads, water lines and motor truck operators. Replying to Mr. Eastman's question whether all types should enjoy equal opportunity of competition in so far as Federal regulation is concerned and methods to bring it about, the league said that the trend toward parity should be by releasing the railroads "from much of their present Federal regulation and leaving all agencies free of such regulation," rather than by application of the same character of regulation to all types. (Press.)

Breeding New Plants F. W. Sansome, in the Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society (England), writes in the September issue on "How New Plants Are Brought About". In conclusion he says: "... Perhaps the greatest advantage which the recent scientific work (in chromosome studies) offers to the plant-breeder is the suggested means of overcoming certain forms of sterility and of synthesizing constant breeding new races. Practical breeders have unconsciously used such methods in their hybridization work. The hybridization among the Rubi, for example, produced the Laxtonberry, the Veitchberry and the Mahdi. With the aid of the recent knowledge of polyploids such hybridization work may be more profitably directed. The practical breeder has no time to study the chromosome nature of the species he is working with. The scientist, however, may have studied the species from his own point of view and is often in a position to give the information which is necessary to the horticultural breeder. The considerable variation between species in regard to inheritance makes it more and more important that there should be greater cooperation between the practical breeder and the scientist. Much labour of the practical man can be saved by a knowledge of the genetics of the species being bred, and impurity of stocks may be overcome by the intelligent application of scientific knowledge...."

Section 3 Market Quotations

Dec. 8--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.50-6.85; cows good and choice \$2.90-3.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.65; vealers good and choice \$4.00-5.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.75-5.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.25-3.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.40-3.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.15-3.50; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.25-3.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.75-7.35; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.50-6.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat,* Minneap. 82-1/8-85-1/8¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.* K.C. 80-80 1/2¢; Chi. 84-85¢ (Nom); St. Louis 85¢ (Nom); No. 1 S. R.Wr. St. Louis 88¢ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 87 1/2¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 68¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 76 1/4-78 1/4¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 56-1/8-59-1/8¢; No. 2 white corn, St. Louis 50¢ (Nom); No.2 yellow, K.C. 46-47¢; St. Louis 50¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 47 3/4-48 1/4¢ (New); St. Louis 47-48 1/2¢; No. 2 white oats, St. Louis 37¢; No. 3 white, Minneap. 31-7/8-32-7/8¢; K.C. 36 1/2¢; Chi. 35 1/2-36¢; St.Louis 36 1/2¢; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 67-68¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.71-1.74.

Fruits and Veggies.: Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.55-1.80 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.13-1.18 f.o.b. Presque Isle, N. Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.35-1.40 in a few cities; \$1.14-1.20 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. stock \$1.22 1/2-1.27 1/2 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.00-1.05 f.o.b. Waupaca. N.Y. and Midwestern sacked yellow onions ranged 85¢-\$1.25 per 50- pounds in consuming centers; \$1.00-1.10 f.o.b. Rochester and 95¢-\$1 f.o.b. West Michigan points. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$40-47 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$38-40 f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina Pointed type \$1.80-\$2 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in the East. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweetpotatoes brought 75¢-\$1 per bushel basket in eastern cities. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.25-1.35 per hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. No. 1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.40-1.50 per bushel basket in N.Y. City; \$1.40 f.o.b. Rochester and R. I. Greenings \$1.30 f.o.b.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 4 points to 9.77¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.66¢. January future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 9.89¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 9.88¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 22¢; 91 Score, 21 1/2¢; 90 Score, 21¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, 12-13 1/2¢; S. Daisies, 12 1/4-13 1/2¢; Y. Americas, 12 3/4-13 1/4¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-31 1/2¢; Standards, 27¢; Firsts, 23¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.